

The Rotarian

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

JUNE • 1956

'IGY'—What and Why?

JOSEPH KAPLAN

A Family of Japan

Abolish Editorial Pages?

(A Symposium)





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Your Letters

Soil Like a Baby

Reports HIRAM A. JONES, Rotarian
Work Unit Conservationist
Iuka, Mississippi

Elmer T. Peterson's *Insoak* in THE ROTARIAN for May reminded me of an address which Dr. William H. ("Wick") Anderson, 1954-55 Governor of Rotary District 204, gave before the Rotary Club of Iuka a number of months back. Though Rotarian Anderson is a surgeon, as readers know who recall the Unusual Rotarian feature about him in THE ROTARIAN for October, 1951, he is also a booster of soil and water conservation.

In his talk, Dr. Anderson said that conservation of soil is conservation of human resources, and that a healthy soil will support a healthy people. But when the soil becomes impoverished, poor, and run down, he pointed out, the people living on it likewise will become emaciated and economically poor, and they will lack the enthusiasm, energy, and financial ability to achieve the goals they are capable of reaching in life.

Dr. Anderson also compared soil to a baby. It stays in good health and does all the things expected of it, even grows in ability to produce, if properly fed with the right kind and amount of mineral and organic fertilizers, given plenty of water to drink, and treated with loving care and understanding.

"Wick" and Elmer are certainly talking the same, and sensible, language!

Five Roads to Better Roads

By RALPH I. CORYELL, Rotarian
Realtor
Birmingham, Michigan

In summarizing the needs as expressed by the excellent writers of *Modern Highways: How to Get Them* [THE ROTARIAN for March], I feel that we should proceed immediately along the following lines:

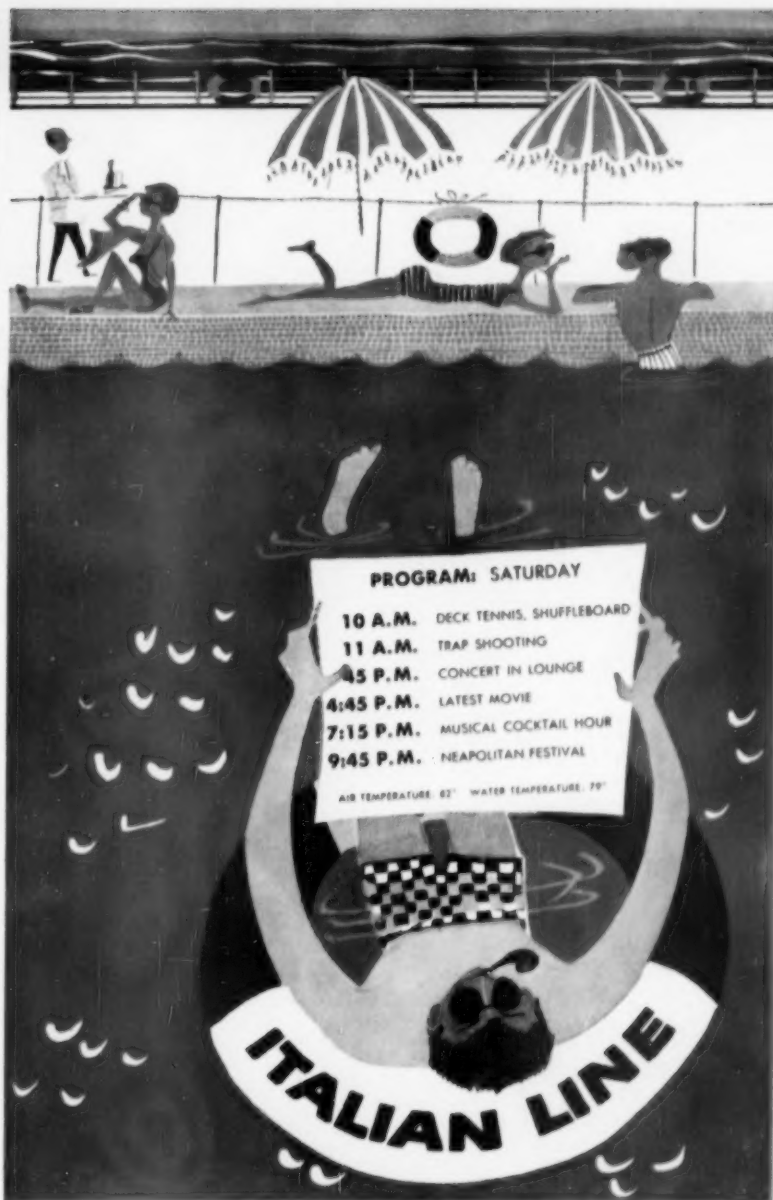
1. Utilize all the current road income for building now—no more diversion of road money.

2. Set up additional Federal funds, first, to enlarge and build anew, if necessary, the throats of commerce (no more long waiting lines of cars), and, second, to build anew and maintain our secondary roads. We have many areas surrounding our large cities with rapidly growing population and "still in the mud."

3. Permit and encourage further building of toll roads, which bring new money into the picture, supplementary to our national road system. These toll roads may later be absorbed into the free road system, after sufficient revenues have been returned to their owners.

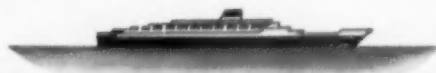
4. Work out an equitable distribution of user costs. If roads have to be built heavier to accommodate truck traffic, which is usually the case, in general the truck traffic should pay the extra cost.

5. Current revenues should be used



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for current roads, as a rule, and expensive rights-of-way and heavy cuts could be bonded over a reasonable period of years.

Let us get our ideas together and get started on a program that everyone wants.

'Made Many Sad and Furious'

Says MRS. KNUT HALLE
Staten Island, New York
Schau Hier, Der Kinderlift, by George Kent [THE ROTARIAN for April], made many of us sad and furious.

How many millions of slum-dwelling children in Chicago, New York, Boston, etc., have ever been out of the city area? How many have ever seen a cow or fruit trees or anything lovely? A minister in Hell's Kitchen tried desperately last Summer to have a few hundred sent away for only two weeks. Did he succeed? Of course not.

Our American children are being short-changed because it is more glamorous to publish that European children were helped. Have you already forgotten the "gratitude" shown to Norway by the children it rehabilitated after World War I? The gratitude was invasion.

While our American children are sweltering in hot slums and suffering from inferior diets, I would cease sending money out of this country. "Charity begins at home."

Lesson in 'Fire from Heaven'

Told by WILBERT L. REITZ, Editor
Secretary, Rotary Club
Carroll, Iowa

Arthur E. H. Bleksley's *Fire from Heaven* [THE ROTARIAN for March] was made very understandable in our Club meeting recently when a Council Bluffs Rotarian and telephone executive, C. A. Lee, brought a solar battery and told us how it converts sun or artificial light into electrical energy. In fact, he demonstrated the power of energy converted from a 500-watt lamp by hooking up two telephones to a solar battery. In the photo Lester Wilke (left) and B. G. Halverson, President of the Carroll Rotary Club, are shown carrying on a conversation. Rotarian Lee stands behind the lamp.

Another high light of the meeting was a telephonic "reunion" between Carroll and Manning, Iowa, Rotarians and H. J.

Brunner, of San Francisco, California, Past President of Rotary International. Perhaps readers will recall the feature *A Club Is Born!* in THE ROTARIAN for November, 1952. It told how then President Brunner, born in Manning, Iowa, presented the charter to the new Rotary Club of Manning. Its sponsor was the Rotary Club of Carroll. It was quite natural, then, that a "reunion" be held, with Carroll Rotarians on hand for the Manning meeting. The entire group listened in on the 'phone conversation between Peter F. Hansen, a charter member of the Manning Club, and "Bru" by means of a loudspeaker.

'Proceed with Education'

Says S. M. HOBAIN, Coal Distributor
Governor, Rotary District 83
Dacca, Pakistan

[Re: You Are the Farmer—What Would You Do?, THE ROTARIAN for February.]

I take it that the boy is intelligent and wants to make farming his career. He should proceed with his agricultural education, which will qualify him for his career. The country will take him when he is ready.

Ahorse, Men—and Charge!

Says GEORGE A. BURNS, Property Mgr.
President, Rotary Club
Canoga Park, California

In Your Letters for March, Major Neal J. Ahern points out that "more than 100,000 present and former members of the 1st Infantry Division" would be up in arms if they "were to read his [Robert Yoder's] assertion that the First Troop of City Cavalry of Philadelphia is the 'oldest active component of the United States Army,'" which forces the cavalry to draw sabers.

Light Horse Harry Lee, Pickens, Sumter, Washington, Horry, Marion, and other less conspicuous leaders of the Revolutionary War whose swift forays (using thousands of horses) kept the British in hot water eventually caught Cornwallis in the pincers at Yorktown and practically put an end to the war. Any history book will relate how the farm boys rode their horses down to the camps and enlisted. Horse units were organized and fighting, officially or otherwise, long before other units got under way. Unfortunately, historical facts in some publications all too [Continued on page 53]



A Carroll, Iowa, 'phone conversation is made possible by solar energy (see letter).

THE ROTARIAN

THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

ROTARY'S 47TH. By air, sea, rail, and highway, Rotarians and their families—an estimated 8,500—will converge this month upon Philadelphia, Pa., site of Rotary's 47th Annual Convention, June 3-7. The planners of this international reunion have everything ready, aside from the inevitable final touches (see page 7) that go with such long-range preparations. (For a 25-page report of the Philadelphia gathering, see the July issue.)

CONVENTION FLASH! To the entertainment extravaganza on Monday evening, June 4, add this renowned performer of the operatic and concert world: Rise Stevens. It was in Philadelphia that Miss Stevens made her first appearance with the Metropolitan Opera Company in "Die Rosenkavalier." There followed many singing triumphs in American and European opera centers. She will sing at Convention Hall.

PRESIDENT. As this report went to press, President A. Z. Baker and his wife, Cornelia, were in Scarborough, England, attending the annual RIBI Conference, a meeting of several thousand Rotarians of Great Britain and Ireland. Following other Rotary visits in Europe, the President was to return to Evanston, Ill., on May 8, for the Board meeting and International Assembly and Convention (see below).

PRESIDENT-NOMINEE. No other nominations having been received from Rotary Clubs by March 15, President Baker declared Gian Paolo Lang, of Leghorn, Italy, to be the President-Nominee of Rotary International. He will be elected President for 1956-57 at the Philadelphia Convention.

DIRECTORS-NOMINEE. Also to be elected at Philadelphia are three Directors from outside the U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland, each nominated by the Board in accordance with RI By-Laws. Their term of office will be for 1956-57 and 1957-58. They are Augustin J. Catoni, Beirut, Lebanon; Adan Vargas, Calleo, Peru; and William Maurice Wild, Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa. Declared the Director-Nominee from Canada was Douglas A. Stevenson, of Sherbrooke, Que., the only candidate from Canada as of April 1, deadline for filing names.

MEETINGS. 1955-56 Board of Directors.....May 19-23.....Evanston, Ill.
International Assembly.....May 24-31.....Lake Placid, N. Y.
Rotary Foundation Trustees.....May 26.....Lake Placid, N. Y.
Council on Legislation.....June 2-4.....Philadelphia, Pa.
International Convention.....June 3-7.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Council of Past Presidents.....June 4.....Philadelphia, Pa.

IT'S 98 NOW. Last month the 97th of "Rotary nations" was reported: Ruanda Urundi in Central Africa. This month there's a 98th: Jordan, an independent State in Western Asia. The new Club there is Amman, one of two capital cities.

SWISS NOTE. On May 1 the North American Transportation Committee for the 1957 Convention in Lucerne and Central Switzerland was to open an office at 649 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Your inquiries about transportation and pre- and post-Convention tours should be sent to this office for prompt attention.

VITAL STATISTICS. On April 25 there were 9,023 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 427,000 Rotarians. New Clubs since July 1, 1955, totalled 255.

The Object of Rotary:

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and in particular to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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The Editors'

WORKSHOP

AT LAST we're out with the second installment in our "How Rotarians Live" series—with the story of the family of Japan. We hope these features mean something to you. We hope they add a bit to your understanding of other countries. We note that the sizable job of getting a story like this together is in itself productive of closer understanding. Our photographer Orlando worked hard in Nara. He must also have worked charmingly for when he folded up his gear to depart, Shozen Nakayama, President of the Rotary Club of Nara, who had greatly helped him and us in the project, gave him a very large dinner party.

IT'S CONVENTION time again—on the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh days of this month . . . and some 8,500 people from the 98 lands that have Rotary Clubs are on the way to Philadelphia for Rotary's 47th annual international meeting. As always—but maybe better than in the past (we ought to improve each year)—we'll report that great gathering and its conclusions to you in the July issue. We've held open for the report some 25 pages of it.

IN ITS 45 years your Magazine has had six Editors, by that title. One of them was a Londoner named Vivian Carter, who had greatly helped to shape Rotary in Britain and Ireland and who in 1928 brought to Rotary International his wide knowledge of Rotary in Europe, as he became Editor of THE ROTARIAN. He served on that desk for a year and then returned to England. This is to record belatedly but with a deep and sympathetic appreciation for his contributions the passing of Vivian Carter, the first of your former Editors to leave this world they tried so diligently through the printed Rotary word to improve.

COMPLICATED WORLD, isn't it? We get all excited about the possibilities of putting a man-made satellite out in space . . . but while we're marvelling that little man can master such heights someone comes along and asks, "Who owns outer space?" The question is to be asked—and very seriously, we take it—at the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization when it meets in Caracas, Venezuela, this month. The point is that the rules of the ICAO, adopted by 67 member nations, give each of these countries complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space

above its territory, but do not mention the endless space above it. So—who does own it? While waiting for the answer, Rotarians may want to get in on something a little more down to earth—the International Geophysical Year, for example, and join Joe Kaplan and other scientists in celebrating it from pole to pole.

IT'S not original by a long shot but it's pithy: A Rotarian is like the coupon on a railroad ticket: "Not good if detached."



Our Cover

YOU are in Taronga Park Zoological Gardens as you view our cover scene. Yes, in Sydney, Australia. That's Sydney Harbour Bridge off at the right . . . "the largest single arch span bridge in the world." The blue waters you see are only a few drops, so to speak, in the big and beautiful bucket of Sydney Harbour, which is hemmed with heads and hills and trimmed with red-tiled house roofs and blue flowering jacaranda trees. That's the "commercial centre" of Sydney there at the left—and in the center of it Rotary will stage its Pacific Regional Conference (see page 17) next November. The tree in the middle foreground?—a eucalyptus gum, of course. Australia has millions of them in many varieties, but so far has found scant commercial use for them. The cuddly (as the ladies say) koala bear, which is to be seen in this famed zoo, is happy for the eucalypts, however. The only thing it eats is eucalyptus leaves, and then only those of eight species. Australia has the rarest oldest fauna on earth, yet is interested in that of other continents—as witness the giraffe. . . . Reg Perier, of Perier Productions Pty. Ltd., of Sydney, a leading Australian producer of still and motion pictures, took the shot and supplied the transparency.—Eds.

ABOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Three artists represented in this issue are FRANKLIN McMAHON, FRANZ ALT-SCHULER, and ROBERT BORJA, all Chicagoans. McMAHON, a bomber navigator in World War II, illustrates for book publishers, magazines, and advertisers.

Recently he sketched a courtroom trial for *Life*, and Illinois scenes for a text on the State's Constitution. He is married, has six children. ALT-SCHULER, also married, is associated with a design agency. He illustrated one of the "50 best books" of 1955. He likes photography, tennis, and skiing. BORJA works at home, his drawing board alongside his wife's. They met at art school, play chess, like to travel.

Next year they plan a round-the-world trip. "Mac," FRANZ, and BOB have exhibited in many art shows and have won numerous awards.

ROTARIAN JOSEPH KAPLAN is professor of physics at the University of California and chairman of the U. S. Committee for the International Geophysical Year, an office he took "as an opportunity for the application of the ideals of Rotary." His scientific discoveries include several spectral bands in the earth's atmosphere.

A teacher for two decades, ROTARIAN GERALD M. NEWTON is director of instruction in Warren, Pa. He is a Westminster College graduate. . . .

ROTARIAN PHILIP S. SHOEMAKER is a trust-company officer in Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . W. BALLANTINE HENLEY is President of the Rotary Club of Los Angeles, Calif., and of an osteopathy college. . . . MALCOLM J. UREN is a newspaperman in Perth, Australia. . . . WINIFRED SHIELDS is on the staff of the Kansas City (Mo.) *Star*. . . . JOSEPH PHILLIPS is an American free-lance writer.



McMahon



Kaplan



Newton

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Satisfying the Four Urges

Sociologists have isolated four or five basic social hungers.

Here's how Rotary helps to soften each.

By W. BALLENTINE HENLEY

College Administrator; President, Rotary Club of Los Angeles, Calif.

YEARS ago the great sociologist W. W. Thomas tried to account for human activity in terms of what he called the "four fundamental urges," and no one has been able to improve much upon his thinking. These four basic urges, when inhibited, cause trouble. Rotary, it has always seemed to me, helps to satisfy each of them.

The first is the "desire for new experience." What Rotarian has not had whole new worlds filled with new activity opened to his gaze—by Rotary? He makes new friends who lead him into myriad new experiences—bowling, golf, the hobby club, camera club—all lifting him out of the "rut." Someone has defined a rut as being a grave with the ends knocked out. "Come help us with the Scout troop, the park, the library, the hospital." We might never make the contact were it not for Rotary's program of Community Service in which the individual finds stimulating activity and abundant adventure.

The second urge is that of "recognition" and the third of "response." They can be discussed together. Remember the little boy who climbed upon his father's lap one night, threw his arms around his neck, and said, "Daddy, I love you, and I want to do something about it." It is natural for people to seek and to desire a response from their environment. In our Clubs we get a response from our fellows—good-natured "kidding," heartfelt praise. We also get recognition in the form of offices and prestige—as we earn and deserve them.

The last urge is for "security." Rotary does not contribute much to the economic security of the in-

dividual, though there is many a man who was saved from bankruptcy by the advice of fellow Rotarians who worked long and without pay with him and his problems.

Kropotkin, years ago, added a fifth urge which he said was the "desire for mutual aid." Anthropologists and ethnologists probably debate the point, but it seems fair to say that there is such a desire. Nothing, someone has said, makes a man as strong as a cry for help. The odd thing about this urge to aid is that the more one does of it, the more one is enabled to do. For half a century Rotary has provided men around the earth with limitless opportunity to exercise this urge—in constructive, sensible, effective ways. Isn't that the genius of Rotary?

Hawthorne wrote in his journal that bees are sometimes drowned in the honey which they collect. All over the earth people are killing themselves with their own honey. They are possessed by their possessions; they die before they ever start to live. Rotary pushes out the walls of a man's office or shop and makes it a part of the world. He becomes a better executive, a better business or professional man, because of his wider associations.

Rotary rounds our personalities. It is generally accepted that personality is a product of social interaction; it is the product of the people with whom we have associated. The story of the formation of coral is an illustration in point. This little bit of shell life fastens itself upon a rocky ledge, lives and

dies, and leaves a shell to which its successor fastens itself. Thus, through the years, long filaments are built. Our personalities are made up of increments from other individuals. It behooves us to choose our associates well. And in Rotary in 98 countries 427,000 fine choices have already been made for us.

There is another aspect to the picture. It is on the subjective side. Here is a business executive who emerges in the competitive field as "a successful man." He is a driving, aggressive fellow—and his powers can become an evil to him and others unless counterbalanced with another force. The service club offers that human dynamo a chance to place himself under another polarization from the other extreme—namely, that of giving, of sharing, of caring—and by so doing to emerge a nobler person.

Who has not watched one of these individuals flower in Rotary's environment? The service club is an educational medium by which personalities evolve into their finest expression. The physicist tells us that a color is what it is, not because of what it takes out of the world, but because of what it gives back. The flower is blue because it takes in all the light rays except blue. It gives the blue back to us.

Rotary will be known a thousand years from now not because it could boast of famous Rotarians. It will be known because of its contribution to the eternal force of society. I for one am not worried about that contribution for I am one of a world-wide fellowship in which every man finds that the more he gives, the more he has to give.

Quest EDITORIAL

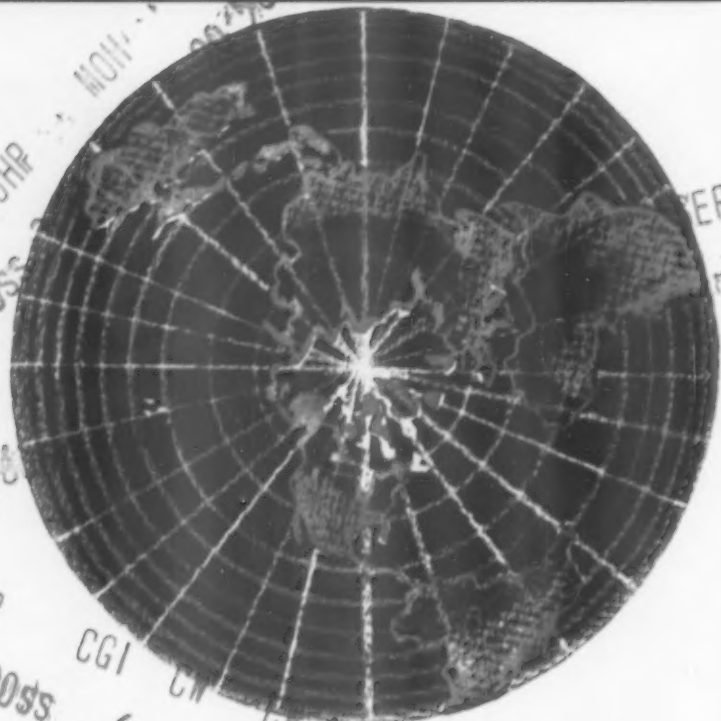


Photo: Schick

FINAL TOUCH

FOR the host of men who have been planning Rotary's 47th Annual Convention for nearly two years, the few weeks before it opens in Philadelphia, June 3-7, are exceedingly busy ones. It is a time for tying up loose ends and polishing rough spots. Plenary sessions . . . vocational craft assemblies . . . entertainment . . . hospitality . . . the Friendship Ball . . . youth doings—plans for these and other events all need that final touch. One last-minute matter is the preparation of the Convention Program Book, its cover drawing of Independence Hall getting Artist Ben Graham's last deft stroke in the photo above, as Frank P. Will (left), President of the host Club, and Herman O. West, Chairman of the Host Club Executive Committee, mentally check off one more item on their "things to do" list. For another important Convention arrangement completed, see page 3.

Illustration by Franklin McMahon



NEW HORIZONS FOR CAPITALISM

GIVEN certain conditions, we can hopefully expect to see in the next 25 years a boom in underdeveloped countries such as the world has never known. Not the least of those conditions would be an increased understanding among the peoples of the earth, and the place of trade in our lives.

There once was a man, a giant of his time, who boiled down the complexities of world trade to a very simple truth. He said: "... A must take some of B's produce, otherwise B will not be able to pay for what he would take of A."

Benjamin Franklin's* simple truth sets in perspective one of the most haunting of our 20th Century problems; world trade and the free world's job of living together.

It is a curious commentary on the course of history that in some ways we have come the full circle since Franklin's day. His most fruitful years were spent explain-

ing the needs and hopes of a "have-not" America to the Old World.

There is not much question today that we of that country are still badly in need of explanation and understanding. We are still living in a world in which the basis of our existence is challenged. And once again we find ourselves in many ways a "have-not" nation, though what we lack are not the manufactured goods we once required, but critical raw materials needed to feed our 20th Century technology.

But the parallel with the past, I think, ends there. The burden of free-world leadership has been thrust on us—and we have assumed it. The great majority of Americans know today that finding workable solutions to major economic problems is nothing less than a world-wide search—and that search has become a matter of national policy.

We have learned, in the course of our growth, that it is not necessary for some people to be poor so that others can be rich, any more than it is necessary for some na-

*Rotarians converging upon Philadelphia this month for Rotary's international Convention June 3-7 will find the city celebrating Franklin's 250th birthday and will observe his deep impress on every hand—at Franklin Institute, on Benjamin Franklin Parkway, at the Junto Club, in almost every sphere of the Philadelphia intellectual and social life.—Ems.

A VOCATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE

tions to be poor so that others can flourish. We know, in fact, that we shall never again be comfortable as long as there is desperate want in the world. This has prompted historian Arnold Toynbee to predict the 20th Century will be remembered not for the conquest of disease, or for splitting the atom, but for "having been the first age since the dawn of civilization . . . in which people dared to think it practicable to make the benefits of civilization available for the whole human race."

We have discovered, finally, that trade relationships draw their real strength from the mutual benefits to be gained. A clear road to peace and prosperity has emerged. It lies through the two-way flow of goods, know-how, and, above all, capital. The opportunities this presents to us are enormous.

If we could view our world through a single window, we would see that many of our recent fears have come to nought. On the other hand, many of our hopes have materialized beyond our expectations. Europe, its economic confidence restored, is no longer plagued by the fear expressed in the adage "when America sneezes the world catches pneumonia." All around us we see world trade on the upswing, foreign investments growing, underdeveloped countries improving their living standards, inflationary pressures being held in check, and conditions for freer exchange of foreign currencies into dollars being achieved.

Our window-on-the-world cannot, of course, look into the future. But we don't need any special vantage point to tell us that the people of the world have seen a vision of a better life—and there are several things about that vision that are inescapable. The first is that it is spreading to every corner of the globe. The second is that in the free world venture capital is really the stuff the vision is made of. The years ahead are going to take unprecedented amounts of capital for heavy fixed investments. We have tried at the Stock Exchange to estimate the scope of what is likely to be required throughout the rest of the free

world for the next five years. We find, for example, that more than 90 billion dollars of new capital will be needed to maintain the recent growth in per capita output.

Unaided, the people of the world are not equipped to supply that amount of investment money. But with U. S. help there is the prospect that a goodly amount of it can be raised. And the need of America for raw materials and for new world markets demands that we undertake the job more seriously than we have ever attempted.

If we do—and there is tangible evidence that such a move is under way—we can look forward to the great boom in underdeveloped countries I have mentioned.

Does the enterprising, equity-minded U. S. investor fit into this picture? I am absolutely convinced that over the long term he does. Experienced investors have already shown they are alert to the opportunities overseas. Not since the '20s has there been so great a willingness to export capital—first, by investing in U. S. companies with overseas operations, and, second, by investing directly in foreign securities. Paced by American firms doing foreign business, U. S. private investments abroad in the years be-

tween 1946 and 1954 almost doubled to 26½ billion dollars. And in 1954 those investments earned a record 2½ billion dollars. Moreover, to meet the needs of a people willing to venture, U. S. bankers and brokers have stepped up their foreign activities.

Despite the present willingness of many Americans to risk their money overseas, one cautionary note must be sounded—particularly where direct foreign investments are concerned. I believe that at present—and for reasons I shall outline in a moment—a sharp line must be drawn between the experienced investor and the man who is new to share ownership.

At the Stock Exchange we are deeply committed to the concept of broadening ownership. We are also convinced that capitalism's greatest moments are still to come, and that they will be ushered in in an area of "mass investments." We look to millions of middle-income Americans to invest some of their money in our great businesses and to share the rewards and risks of ownership in an expanding economy. Ten years ago the prospect of "mass investments" was a dream. Today we see it happening, and it places a special responsibility on the Exchange community in its efforts to

**Vast development can
come in many nations
—if we build a basis.**

By G. KEITH FUNSTON

President, New York Stock Exchange



Young as top executives go, Mr. Funston, 45, was born in Iowa, raised in South Dakota, educationally polished at Trinity College and Harvard Business School. On the way to the presidency of the New York Stock Exchange he did sales work, war production work, service in the United States Navy, and, hired at age 33, served as president of Trinity College. He and his wife, Betty, have three children, live in Connecticut.

This article is an adaptation of an address Mr. Funston delivered before the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

broaden the ownership base. That responsibility poses a peculiar problem for us in the field of foreign investments.

We are certainly aware of the great opportunities abroad. And we are also convinced that as we strengthen capitalism here we must be interested in strengthening it elsewhere—particularly in areas where the potential is great.

But we must recognize, too, the unhappy fact that there is a yawning gap between opportunity and fulfillment . . . between what the investment climate actually is and what the investor would like it to be. The realities throw a shadow over the prospect of profits. The pitfalls are many, and the warning signals haven't been made clear enough. Let me give you an American's point of view on some of the realities.

First, there are the legal and regulatory uncertainties. U. S. dollars are subject to multiple exchange rates that are complicated enough to confuse anyone but a mathematician. Discriminatory tax laws often choke off the very flow of venture capital other countries most need. If the American investor decides his opportunities warrant pressing ahead anyway, he is likely to run up against laws limiting the amount of profits he can withdraw, and regulations governing the amount of capital he can transfer. And, finally, in certain countries he is all too frequently apt to meet with the most painful penalty of all—outright expropriation. In an era when many sovereign nations are just beginning to feel the first nationalistic effects of independence, the expropriation problem is by no means a dead or dying issue.

Fortunately, without expecting the millennium in removing existing obstacles, or denying that the U. S. Government imposes some rather massive investment barriers through the capital-gains levy and the double tax on dividends, there are good indications that progress is being made overseas. The McGraw-Hill Publishing Company reports some 35 countries have passed or proposed laws to encourage U. S. investments. New techniques are being developed to simplify exchange rates

and speed the two-way flow of funds. Foreign Governments are reappraising their tax laws and offering new incentives to U. S. corporations.

These are welcome developments and should be encouraged. They are a true barometer of the investment climate abroad. As the climate improves, it's logical to expect improvement in a second major obstacle—the area of "full disclosure."

There is more to this barrier,

Oxidization

THE problem of the student from Free China on enrolling at the College of the Pacific was told to the Rotary Club of Fresno, California, by Professor Edwin Ding, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Stockton, California.

The student was advised by his dean that one of the courses he would have to take would be orientation. This puzzled the student. "But, sir," he said, "I did not travel thousands of miles to be oriented." Struggling for the right word, he added, "I want to be oxidized."

—William H. Anthony

however, than the reluctance to bare corporate secrets. Capitalism throughout the world has many faces. In the last two years I have had the opportunity to visit some ten countries. To the U. S. businessman there is nothing stranger than the insight such visits provide into the differences between the various brands of capitalism. "Enterprise" may go under the same generic name, but often the similarities are slight. It is fact, not criticism, to say that Americans don't fully understand the pressures still operating on the businessman abroad. And it is fact, not criticism, to say that our overseas counterpart still doesn't grasp what has happened in America since the turn of the century. He doesn't understand, for example, a system that is fiercely competitive, that fights for markets instead of sharing them, that reports earnings and sales instead

of concealing them, and, most important, that woos stockholders instead of running from them.

The sight of one of our stockholder meetings, attended by hundreds or thousands of owners, would fill many an overseas businessman with consternation. I do not believe that in the United States we are especially determined to export our particular brand of capitalism, but more and more foreign businessmen are taking a long look at the full-disclosure principles that have become basic to our public companies.

There are, of course, implications to American capital moving overseas that are broader than purely economic matters. The U. S. was built with the aid of foreign money. This pattern has been reversed. For Americans to increase further the movement of their capital abroad will assist other nations to achieve a higher living standard, and will help them decide the kind of capitalism they are going to have. There is probably no more important decision for the free world to make. For if other countries move toward the idea we are developing of a broader, man-in-the-street kind of ownership—we shall have developed the strongest and most effective nonmilitary weapon against Communism.

I believe that in the free world we are united behind a common economic goal—however difficult it may be to achieve. That goal calls for removing barriers impeding the flow of capital, and we shall achieve it simply because the U. S. needs raw materials, the free world needs U. S. capital, and the opportunities for all concerned are fabulous. This is the 20th Century application of Franklin's maxim about "A" and "B."

I believe the way has been cleared for fuller disclosure of corporate data. I believe we can look toward the day when other Governments will ease or remove frustrating regulations on foreign capital. I believe history is on the side of this. It was Emerson who said, "We rail at trade, but the historian of the world will see that it [trade] was the principle of liberty, that it settled America, and destroyed feudalism and made peace . . . and kept peace. . . ."



THE conductor raps for order. Peering into a mirror over his head he surveys his musicians. Then, with a swish of his baton, he sets into melodious vibration hundreds of brass reeds blown by 24 men and women who are as flat on their backs as he is. The harmonica orchestra of the Juliana-Oord Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Laren, The Netherlands, has launched into another concert.

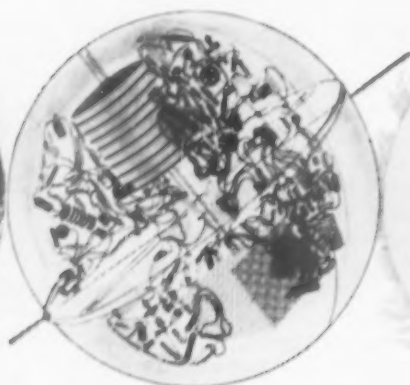
When you have tuberculosis of the bone, as patients at Juliana-Oord have, you may feel fine and your lungs and wind may be as sound as anybody's. But you have to lie still, and how boring that can get! To relieve this tedium the director of the sanatorium brought in some harmonicas 15 years ago, passed them around, and rolled the bedfast musicians together in one room . . . and the orchestra was born. A patient who had worked in a harmonica factory gave technical advice. Mandolins and drums were added. Rehearsals were regular, concerts for visitors frequent.

So it has gone ever since, with the personnel of the orchestra rising and falling as new patients come in and others go home. The man who waves them good-by, the man who thought up this harmonic fun, is the director of the sanatorium, Dr. C. P. H. ("Sput") Teenstra. Rotarians know him as a Director of Rotary International.



IGY

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR



by **JOSEPH KAPLAN**

Chairman, United States National Committee,
International Geophysical Year;
Physicist; Rotarian, West Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR the third time in a century, scientists of the world are going to take a long and special look at our earth—at its wrinkled crust, its hot heart, its deep seas, its envelope of air, its mighty magnetism, its relationship to outer space.

This they are going to do *together* in what they cryptically term the IGY—the International Geophysical Year, which begins a year hence on July 1, 1957, and ends in December, 1958.

Because the scientists are going to work together on the gigantic and exciting "doings" of the year—43 Governments have announced they will celebrate the IGY—they may well learn more than they would if working solo.

The first of the three great ad-

ventures like this was the First International Polar Year in 1882-83, during which scientists and explorers set up bases in the Far North for gathering data about weather, about northern lights, and about the magnetic characteristics of the Far North.

Half a century later, in 1932-33, we marked the Second International Polar Year, which brought new discoveries about the ionosphere—that rarefied, electrically charged "blanket" of gas which is spread between 50 and 250 miles above the earth's surface and which filters out the high energy radiation from the sun. This blanket reflects radio waves somewhat as a mirror reflects light, and makes possible long-range radio communications and radio navigation. The science of radar, as well as many other electronic advances, grew out of knowledge accumulated during the Second Polar Year.

The international efforts of 1957-58 will far surpass these two earlier programs. They will bring a simultaneous assault upon the unknown in areas throughout the world. Coördinated observations will be focused upon the Arctic and Antarctic and upon the major sea and land masses of the world. Note the global nature of the fields we are going to study: solar activity, longitude and latitude determinations, glaciology, oceanography, meteorology, geomagnetism, aurora and airglow, seismology, ionospheric physics, cosmic rays, and upper-atmosphere rocket studies.

"Geophysics," I should remind you before we go further, is simply the exact study of the earth by means of the tools physics gives us. Having explained that, let me cite several of the problems with which we shall be concerned.

Our earthly environment is formed by an undefined alliance

IN THE VAST JOINT STUDY OF THE EARTH WHICH SCIENTIST



Illustration by Franz Altschuler

of earth, oceans, polar areas, and the chemistry and physics of outer space—all centered in an equally mysterious relationship with the sun and moon.

The interactions between these factors affect the daily lives of every person: the progress of business; the safety of transportation on land, on sea, and in the air; the range and accuracy of communications; and the reliability of navigation. Scientists believe, for example, that the weather is a global, interlocking entity. We have reason to believe that a sub-average cold season on one side of the world may be compensated by a broiling Summer on the other side. The atmosphere is the "working fluid" of a gigantic heat engine driven by the sun.

One problem for IGY study is: can the coordination of the world's weather be determined and the projections made far enough in the future to produce accurate

long-range forecasts? The farmers, to mention only one group, would be vitally affected. Can the paths of hurricanes be more accurately forecast? Is our climate becoming colder or warmer? Can droughts and floods be forecast in time for adequate preparation and warning? Can clouds be chemically seeded so as to provide artificial "triggering" of rain on a wide scale? Can man, cooperating with Nature's laws, expect to exert much greater control over this environment?

A global network of surface and balloon stations will make simultaneous weather observations around the world and to a height of 100,000 feet in order to produce a three-dimensional picture of the weather.

Fully as important as weather study is the examination of a closely related phenomenon: the oceans and their movement in relation to the moon and stars. More

than 70 percent of the earth's surface is covered by ocean, but we know less about its shape in detail than we do about the surface of the moon. In a way, the studies of the IGY will carry on the job of an earlier age, the Age of Geographical Exploration. This age began with Ulysses when he launched out from the Mediterranean into the mighty, throbbing ocean. Later came Columbus, Magellan, Drake, Cook, Vancouver, and Livingston—all interested in the surface of the earth, with its valleys and mountains, and with its islands jutting up out of the sea.

The modern geophysicist is still concerned with these phenomena, for even now man does not know exactly how far apart are the continents or exactly where certain islands are; the location of some islands is uncertain by as much as a mile. Observations for more precise determination of longitudes and latitudes will be made at 20

ST ILL LAUNCH A YEAR HENCE THERE ARE SIGNS OF PEACE

IGY stations around the world.

Using the moon as a triangulation point, the scientists will probe the irregular rotation and the size and shape of the earth. Mean solar-time, Universal Time, is known to be nonuniform because of variation in the rotation of the earth. Time based on the orbital motion of the moon, Ephemeris Time, will be determined with greater accuracy.

Again, in the field of gravity we know so very little. Gravity measurements are made by many nations, but there exists no uni-

AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE

versally accepted gravity standard. Many of the "facts" which continue to be published in science textbooks cannot be completely documented because of our fragmentary knowledge about vast areas of the oceans and about the Arctic and Antarctic regions. If the gaps in the gravity measurements now extending over most of the Southern Hemisphere can be filled during the IGY, reliable base maps of the whole world can be produced. Similar gaps exist in our knowledge about the circulation of the upper air masses.

Seismology is a forbidding word, but countless millions understand the word "earthquake." While man often appears helpless in the face of such physical catastrophes, he can minimize the effects of them by widening his knowledge of their nature, by studying the likelihood of their occurrence. It may be possible to forecast earthquakes if we can learn much more about the accumulation of strain in the solid earth under the pull of the sun and moon.

During the IGY, oil-drilling techniques will be applied to the polar areas and to the ocean floor, bringing up samples of earth and mineral deposits. Temperatures will be measured and ages of the ice layers will be estimated. Attempts will be made to map the land lying under the ice caps. This will help to unravel the relationships between glaciers and weather.

About one-tenth of the earth's surface is covered by glaciers, and a pooling of our research will enable us to know with some exactness how much ice there is in

our Arctic and Antarctic "ice-houses" and what is happening to it. We estimate that if all the ice were melted, it would raise the level of the oceans by 140 to 200 feet. Actually, we know that the Arctic ice has diminished 40 percent in thickness and 12 percent in horizontal area during the last 50 years. We also know that Antarctica was once a warm continent, because it contains one of the largest coal reserves in the world. Could it be true that the two polar regions move oppositely in the growth or decline of their respective ice volumes?

In the Antarctic there will be some 35 separate camps of scientists from 11 different nations. About 75 research ships—48 in the Atlantic and 25 in the Pacific—will prow the oceans in search of new data.

Equally intriguing is the study of the dazzling streaks and waving curtains of light known as the aurora. We know what causes them: ions and electrons stream from the sun, converging upon the earth's magnetic pole. They penetrate the upper atmosphere, exciting the gases there at about a height of 60 miles. When these gases return to normal, they give out light—much in the same way that a neon tube glows.

But while a Canadian may be admiring the lights in open-mouthed wonder, a pilot over the Atlantic may be frantically working with his radio equipment which has been blacked out completely by the aurora. During the IGY, scientists will coordinate their spectroscopic measurements of the lights, will measure their geographical range, and will check the timing of the various demonstrations.

We shall also try to improve our knowledge of the connection between geomagnetic storms and typical features of the aurora. In particular, the time of appearance of the aurora will be related to the sudden beginning of the geomagnetic storm. It is known that when a solar flare is very intense and occurs within about 45 degrees from the center of the sun's disk, it is often succeeded, after an interval of about a day, by a great magnetic storm, which commences suddenly and simultane-

ously over the whole earth within less than a minute. The corpuscular hypothesis is that particles from the sun, whose ejection accompanies the visible flare of light, produce both magnetic storms and aurorae, and that the delay between the flare and the storm represents the time taken by the gas to travel the distance from the sun to the earth.

The sun, by heating air and evaporating water, generates energy which is converted into air motions. These motions, or winds, around the earth have a total kinetic energy equal to nearly 7 million atomic bombs, or equivalent to more electric power than all the power plants in the United States could produce in 100 years.

During the International Geophysical Year, scientists will develop detailed records of solar activity and will observe it both in the visible spectrum and at radio frequencies. Solar flares will be studied and correlated with changes in cosmic rays, in auroral disturbances, and in geomagnetic phenomena. Well-defined areas of the sun show flare cycles varying from a few minutes up to several months; flaming filaments shoot out from the sun as far as a million miles into space, at a speed as great as 450 miles a second. These eruptions on the sun are clearly associated with reactions on the earth—which will, in turn, be measured by IGY scientists.

THE source of all energy is the sun, and because 1957-58 is a peak year for solar activity—it reaches its peak in 11-year cycles—it is an ideal time for the Third International Year. The Year was scheduled, in fact, because of this, and because of recent rapid advances in instrument techniques and research development.

Each month of the IGY will have three or four days designated as Regular World Days, chosen for their coincidence with phases of the moon. There will also be quarterly ten-day periods called World Meteorological Intervals. During these special periods warnings from communications centers in the U. S., Alaska, Japan, Australia, and the U.S.S.R. will alert all stations for unusual auroral, magnetic, [Continued on page 52]

Rotarians in the News



Eduard Sydney, librarian and adult-education leader of Leyton, England, has been named to head the Library Association, the highest honor his colleagues can confer.



World president of Junior Chamber of Commerce International is A. de O. Sales, a general-merchandise exporter of Hong Kong. He was born in Shameen, China.



Currently American Association of School Administrators president is Paul J. Misner, the superintendent of the public schools of Glencoe, Ill. He entered Rotary in '35.



Theodore H. Wegener, securities broker of Boise, Idaho, has been elected president of the National Society for Crippled Children. He is a Past District Governor of Rotary.



Carl E. Fribley was recently named 1956 president of the National Automobile Dealers Association. A 24-year member of NADA, he heads a motor-car firm in Norwich, N. Y.



John B. Heinz, 1955-56 president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, is a practicing pharmacist in Salt Lake City, Utah. Both his sons also practice pharmacy.



President of the American Title Association: Morton McDonald, abstract corporation head of DeLand, Fla. He was a District Governor of Rotary International in 1948-49.



Elected to membership in the Rotary Club of Oslo, Norway: Trygve H. Lie, former Secretary General of the United Nations. His classification: Government administration. His position is chief executive officer of his county.



Frederick H. Mueller is now serving as Assistant Secretary of Commerce of the United States. He is co-owner and manager of a Grand Rapids, Mich., furniture firm.



George S. Youden, cemetery superintendent and member of the North Boroughs Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the president of the American Cemetery Association for '56.



William R. Hamilton, of Detroit, Mich., is the 1955-56 president of the National Selected Morticians. He is the third generation to carry on a business founded in 1855.

Art for Everyone

FEW PEOPLE in this world have had a clearer picture of what they wanted to do for the other fellow and had such personal satisfaction in doing it than Claude Hotchin, Rotarian of Perth, Western Australia.

As a young man, he learned to love the beauties of artistic expression so much that he yearned to share them as freely as possible. In doing so he has made a twofold contribution to the culture of Australia, for he has greatly encouraged Australian artists and made their works very much more widely known.

Claude Hotchin was born in Quorn, South Australia, at the turn of the century. He was fatherless at the age of 11 and went to work as soon as he was old enough. At that early age he had the urge to succeed. Having chosen hardware, he set himself to study that business so as to fit himself for a better job each year.

A bit about an Australian who is giving his region a good taste of the best.

By
MALCOLM J. UREN

Australian Journalist and Author

An opportunity offered when he was 25 years of age for him to go to Western Australia. There he went and within 30 years he built a chain of hardware stores, a successful enterprise of which he became managing officer and chairman of directors.

But this is only a record of Claude Hotchin's material success. His real achievement—and the success that gives him the greatest personal satisfaction—has been in the world of art.

There he has won a unique distinction. Only posterity will be able to count all the blessings he has bestowed, and enumerate all the good he has done in making people conscious of the inspiring influence of the artist and count the value of the works he has collected and distributed from Geraldton in the north, Kalgoorlie in the southeast, Bunbury in the southwest, and Albany in the south.

As a child, he loved beauty and the expression of beauty in any form. He found himself attracted to art galleries and art exhibitions and books about art and artists. By the time he was 24 years of age he had resolved to spend as much money as he could in purchasing works of art and in sharing them with others.

In particular he wanted to encourage Australian artists because he believed that one of the hallmarks of nationhood was a dis-



The Hotchins—Claude and Doris—encouragers of artists and art lovers. The oil painting is Elizabeth Durack's Desert Shades.

tinctive and worthy form of artistic expression. His reading had shown him that culture marked maturity in the history of nations.

Prosperity in Western Australia gave him the opportunity. He purchased more and more works of art from the brushes of artists all over Australia and displayed them in his home, which became the meeting place of groups and societies interested in art.

This was a start and a start that partly but not completely satisfied Claude Hotchin. A visit to Sydney in 1937, when he acquired Norman Lindsay's magnificent oil *Mutiny*, and a trip around the world the following year, filled out for him the pattern of his personal project.

First he broke down the artistic isolation of Western Australia—the nearest capital city is 1,600 miles away and the most distant nearly 3,000 miles—by establishing a private art gallery in Perth. This brought to the capital of Western Australia the works of artists of other Australian States. By careful selection and discreet showmanship, Claude Hotchin made his gallery the rendezvous for the artists of Australia and the steadily increasing art-loving public of his chosen State.

Then, in 1948, he established annual prizes for the best oil and the best water color painted by a resident of Western Australia. This incentive gave an enormous fillip to local artists who realized that they were being recognized and encouraged.

That year, too, saw an extension of Claude Hotchin's art-appreciation program from the city into the country. His offer to the city of Bunbury (in the southwest of Western Australia) of a collection of 30 Australian paintings was eagerly accepted.

Bunbury was the first country art gallery to be endowed, but each year since art collections have been given by Claude Hotchin to Geraldton (1949), Albany (1950), Katanning (1951), Northam (1952), Narrogin (1953), Collier (1954), and Kalgoorlie (1955), and each year the winning works of the Claude Hotchin Prize are donated to one of the country art galleries.

NEXT ON THE AGENDA: SYDNEY!

YES, the next major gathering of Rotary folks (after the international Convention in Philadelphia this month) will take place in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. It will be the Pacific Regional Conference of Rotary International, November 12-15. It will draw men, women, and children from all the lands bordering the Pacific Ocean (they are especially invited) and from other lands (every Rotarian everywhere and his family are most welcome).

* * *

Sydney is to be the host Club, and its organizational machinery for the reception, welcome, and entertainment of this "little convention" has been set and running for a year.

* * *

The program is ready—for both the platform and the entertainment hours of the Conference. There will be a harbor cruise on "the showboat," an evening in the homes of Australian Rotarians, a symphony concert in Town Hall, sight-seeing tours, a House of Friendship. There will be great and little speeches, a panel on Rotary's opportunities in the Pacific, a forum on Foundation Fellowships, international friendship meetings, and so on.

* * *

Tours?—there are to be two special "Rotary Pacific Regional Conference Tours" from North America and one "extension tour" from Sydney to Tasmania. An attractive folder describes these—and is available free on request to Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

* * *

And then the Olympic Games! These follow in Melbourne November 22-December 8, and many Regional Conferencegoers plan to stay over in Australia and attend. Rotary Clubs throughout Australia will be offering hospitality to Rotarians from overseas. Typifying their generosity are the Rotary Clubs of Melbourne with plans to welcome Rotarians in their homes during the Olympic Games and the Rotary Club of Williamstown, Victoria, which extends a warm welcome to all "intending Rotary visitors" to the Olympics and offers to provide information regarding accommodations, travel, facilities, social life, etc. The Williamstown Club asks that inquiries be addressed to Chas. Stephens, 91 McKinnon Road, McKinnon, Victoria, Australia.

This was a missionary art undertaking of major importance, but alongside this work of spreading beauty throughout the country, Claude Hotchin continued to diffuse it throughout the metropolitan area, giving separate collections to many institutions, including the Teachers' Training College at Claremont, the Royal Perth Public Hospital, and Parliament House.

His energy and enterprise placed Claude Hotchin at the head of a committee which in Australia's jubilee year was given the task of encouraging cultural organization in Western Australia. A lasting memorial of that com-

mittee's work is an orchestral shell for outdoor concerts erected in Stirling Gardens in Perth.

As a trustee of the Perth Art Gallery and a member of Rotary and of a score of other public and charitable bodies, Claude Hotchin is continuing to give energetic social service. He lives out of town in the restored home of one of Western Australia's pioneers. With the works of Australia's most distinguished artists lining the walls, he and his family live the gracious life made possible by the contentment of achievement, not merely personal prosperity, but the wider satisfaction of shared delights.

日本の家族



This is Rotarian Joju Oda (left), 384 Aburazaka-cho Street, Nara, Japan. Classification: criminal law practice. In the District Court Office he confers with Judge Sadao Kobayashi.

IN THIS second installment in our nonconsecutive series on how Rotarians live you visit a family of Japan—the Odas of Nara. Asking Rotary leaders of Japan to name three Clubs typical of the 172 Clubs there, we chose Nara from them. We then asked officers of the Rotary Club of Nara to select a member of their group typical of it in age, position, family, religion, and other matters. Lawyer Joju Oda emerged as the Club's choice and thus as a man more or less typical of the 7,000 Rotarians of Japan.

To the Oda home we then sent noted U. S. documentary photographer Orlando, who works under the stamp of Three Lions Publishers, Inc., of New York City. For a week, off and on, Orlando trained his lenses on the Odas in their daily doings—with the result you see spread upon these eight pages.

—The Editors

IT WAS NATURAL that when the Joju Oda family—Joju, his wife, three sons, and one daughter—decided to build a house three years ago, they should choose to build in Nara. The family, blood-linked to Japan's ancient past, felt at home among Nara's shrines and pagodas and parks and forests. Here they saw also a new Japan a-building—the structuring of a nation built of golden yesterdays, fantastically busy todays, and hopeful tomorrows.

There are almost 90,000 people in Nara—which served as the national capital from A.D. 710 to 781—and they have preserved the mystical beauty of Japan in another era to make a fragile blend of the artistically delicate ornate and the functionally streamlined. Nara is only 70 miles from Kobe, where Oda-san was born 55 years ago, and it's only 40 miles from the seat of the district court, Osaka, to which his work as a lawyer takes him.

Within walking distance of Nara's railroad station is an extinct volcano, now grown over with grass. There is also a 400-year-old pagoda—the second tallest in Japan. Near-by is a Buddhist temple which is 1,300 years old—Japan's oldest. Then there's Nara Park: 1,250 acres of natural woodland, reaching out to the edge of Nara's primeval forest where age-old giant cedar, maple, pine, cryptomeria, and mountain cherry abound. In March the forest is full of the scent of the white blossoms of the Asebi trees, and in May the wild wisteria blankets the huge trunks with a gorgeous purple pattern. What a place for children—for any lover of Nature.

Finding such a place was unusually pleasurable to the Oda family. Oda-san had spent the first 20 years of his professional life as a Government employee, and there was not much opportunity to put down roots. Then World War II came, and he was appointed Military Governor of Hainan Island, where he remained for more than two years. An assignment as Governor of the Nara Prefecture took the Oda family to Nara in 1945, and here, a year later, Oda-san decided to enter the private practice of law. The promise of Nara, linked by its national treasures to a historic past, was bright. It would be a good place to build a house.

The Oda house, a six-room wood-and-concrete structure with modern bath and kitchen facilities, is a kind of symbol of the new postwar Japan. Built in the shadow of a Buddhist temple, it was designed by Oda-

*A FAMILY OF JAPAN

HOW ROTARIANS LIVE



Prescription for a Sunday afternoon: a leisurely family walk to Wakakusa Hill, one of the most popular sites around Nara. Two of the Oda children could not make it, but Oda-san, daughter Yasuko, Oda-san's secretary (partially hidden), son Shigemitsu, and Mrs. Oda enjoy it.

san himself and it is furnished with Japanese-Western furniture. There's a garden, too, where you are likely to find Oda-san every morning a little after 6 o'clock. He rises early, tends the garden or engages in other exercise, until about 8—when Mrs. Oda serves breakfast. He arrives at his office about 9, takes a light lunch in Court, generally.

Oda-san specializes in criminal cases, working six days a week. His frequent sessions in the district court at Osaka are not easy days. The family had its first vacation since the war when, in August, 1955, they spent a week at Yoshino, a mountainous region famed for its cherry blossoms and for its hunting and fishing areas. The Odas have no car of their own, but, as with other Japanese families, they have a monthly contract with a car-renting company.

Social relations are changing in Japan, but Father and Mother Oda have not forgotten that their marriage was arranged by a "go-between"—that they

saw each other only a short time before their marriage. They celebrated their silver wedding anniversary in 1954. Mrs. Oda, seven years younger than her husband, has never worn Western attire, although her family has been strongly influenced by Western customs. Her father was graduated from Yale University. Mrs. Oda does most of her own housework, but has the help of a part-time maid.

The Oda children feel the strong pull of home ties, as do most Japanese children. Shigenori, 25 and the eldest son, is employed by the Daiido Life Insurance Company in Osaka. He lives at home. Shigemitsu at 23 is a Probationary Judge in Tokyo District Court. He lives with an aunt there. Shigeaki is a high-school student of 17, evincing normal interests in baseball, handball, and photography. Daughter Yasuko, 21, attends Kobe Women's University, where she is majoring in sociology. She lives in a dormitory, but she visits her family twice a month.

(Continued on next page)



Oda-san rises early—about 6 A.M.—so there will be plenty of time to work in his garden before breakfast. Here he is cleaning up the fallen leaves with a bamboo broom.



Oda-san and sons, Shigenori and Shigeki, examine one of the Samurai swords from the family collection. Behind them is chrysanthemum in full bloom, a symbol of Japan.



In the family kitchen Mrs. Oda and daughter, Yasuko, try a new recipe.

The Family Oda at Home . . . at Worship

THE Oda house is located in the yard of a Buddhist temple, Rencho-Ji, and is in the higher middle-class residential section of Nara. Planned by Oda-san himself, the house is valued at about 2½ million yen (\$7,000).

Family and religious ties are strong in Japan, and the Oda family is typically united in loyalty to their family and to their religion. The Odas are Buddhists—as are almost all Japanese—of the Jodo sect, and they are also Shinto believers.



Yasuko pours water into the container of a flower arrangement which she designed herself. Flower arrangement is deemed a requisite art for girls.



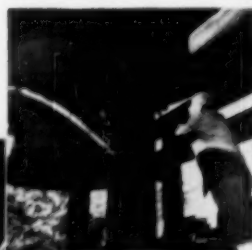
The Oda family often relaxes together with a quiet evening of "hana-aiwase," a popular game of cards. Here daughter Yasuko and son Shigeki play with father and mother.

At right, the Odas observe two shrine maidens in a sacred dance at famous Kasuga Shrine. Nara is a city of shrines, but the most venerated one is Kasuga, built in A.D. 768. The four main shrine buildings, painted vermillion, are full of galleries adorned with bronze lanterns hanging from the eaves.



Oda-san and family bow before Kasuga Shrine's innermost altar while priest purifies them with the sacred broom.

Oda-san shows Yasuko and Shigemitsu a list of donors to rehabilitation project of the gateway to Kasuga Shrine.



Oda-san strikes the big bell of Todaiji Temple. Legend has it that its sound reaches Paradise. . . (Right) With Yasuko and Shigeki he burns incense at altar.



Joju Oda with Friends . . . a



Oda-san is host (above) to a group of fellow Rotarians at home. Left to right, they are Rotarians Seki, Ogata, Nakayama, Ochi, Yashikawa, Koyama.



"It's your move. . . ." At least once a month Oda-san and Rotarian Koyama enjoy a game of go, a kind of checkers.

and at Work

IMMEDIATELY after graduation from Tokyo Imperial University in 1925, Joju Oda entered the Home Ministry of the Government of Japan. His first assignment—five years—took him to Nara, the place where, 21 years later, he was destined to enter his profession on his own. During those 21 years he worked in eight different places, including Hainan, over which he was Military Governor for two years.

Since 1946, and Rotarian Oda's decision to work for himself, his family life has reflected the stability of postwar Japan. His work with the law also reflects many of Japan's problems. As a specialist in criminal law, Oda-san has firsthand experience with a throbbing, restless, crowded nation in which 86 million people live on a collection of islands which together are smaller than California. But this is a challenge to Joju Oda—who likes friends and fellowship and togetherness.



His grave countenance reflects Oda-san's concern over the case of a Nara woman petitioning for a divorce. The hearing is being held in the District Court meditation room.



The Nara District Court is the scene of most of Oda-san's cases. Here he speaks for his client.

Oda-san visits the Nara Prison to discuss a probation case with Warden Sakuro Tami, finds him busy—as he supervises a construction project.

'Mr. Keep-Time' They Call Him at Rotary

THE Rotary Club of Nara was chartered in 1952 and Joju Oda became a member in 1953, representing the advocates in criminal cases of Nara Prefecture. At the beginning of the next Rotary year, Oda-san was assigned to the Social Service Committee.

It was during his first year as an active Committee member that he initiated the movement which later earned him his nickname—"Mr. Keep-Time." The accepted custom of arriving late at social and civic meetings, a deeply rooted habit in Japan, made Rotary meetings difficult, and Oda-san set about to make every Rotarian time-conscious. This was a proper task for him: he has a 100 percent attendance record at Rotary meetings, and he is an active, interested participant in Rotary activities.

This one Japanese Rotarian, Joju Oda—chosen by his fellow Rotarians as typical—may not be typical of all Japanese, but Rotarians are a significant influence for service in Japan. Almost 7,000 strong, they are filtering out through the business and



Oda-san and son Shigemitsu go shopping on Mochiidono Street. Draperies are for sale on the right. A small tricyclist is just out for the ride.



Yes, it's dues-paying time! Oda-san stays in good standing by executing a wallet-slitting gesture—to the delight of his fellow Rotarians.

professional life, exerting a quiet force for fellowship and service at home and for international understanding among all men. As individuals, they are giving strength and solidarity to a nation which needs it desperately.

Japan has been called a "meager land," where the population—increasing a million hungry mouths a year—cannot grow enough to feed itself or provide raw materials for its factories. But Rotarians see another side of Japan: a noble and worthy attempt at democracy, a stout resistance to subversion, a determined drive to harness the "Ruhr of the Orient" for peaceful production, a marvellous national heritage in the arts, and a conscientious, intelligent attack upon war residue and the problems created by that war.

Joju Oda faces these problems every day. But he and his kind are determined to be a part of the solutions in Japan. Perhaps that is why he is so interested in Rotary—that Rotarians themselves may add, with gathering strength and certainty, to the inherent good of their beautiful country.



"Don't forget your badge. . . ." Oda-san signs in as Rotarians Sugiyama and Sawamura look on.

As in most Clubs, each Nara Rotarian takes his program "turn." This one is Oda-san's.



At a party given by the Club President, Shozen Nakayama, at the famous Moon and Sun Restaurant, a Kyoto geisha girl pours the sake for Oda-san.



ABOLISH THE

We Did—Then Restored It!

*Reports Paul Keil
Editor,
Somerset, N. J., Star*

LAST month the Somerset *Star* tucked in its ego and restored its editorial page.

This notable experiment, dedicated last Autumn on the altar of pragmatism, had come to an ignoble end. It was, however, a triumph of idealism over materialism—victory too seldom experienced in this heyday of pragmatic expediency.

From a practical, businesslike point of view, the experiment was all the *Star* publishers could have hoped for.

The elimination of a "frozen page" offered the flexibility that is so desirable to advertising managers, general managers, and, indeed, even to editors. Often it was the difference between a 26-page edition and a more desirable, less costly, 24-page edition. Frequently it afforded sales personnel the opportunity of better positioning their advertising.

It was, too, a boon to news-conscious editors, giving them the luxury of evaluating columns and positioning them according to their worth rather than "playing" them day after day, despite their merits.

Editorials were not discarded entirely. When conditions occurred that called for editorial comment, editorials were written and placed on whatever page their significance justified.

It may be said they competed for position with news stories, a happenstance most editors would appreciate.

So, by and large, the experiment was a success. But it was a Pyrrhic success, for, in a large sense, the

Star found it had traded its personality for a handful of dollars. It had made friends with its advertising men and bookkeepers, but it had lost friends among its readers—a burden too great for any newspaper to bear for long.

The *Star* found that its gentle readers did not expect editorials of significance from day to day. As a matter of fact, if they got them they probably would resent them. The average newspaper reader has sufficient problems of his own, it seems, without being weighted down daily with those of others.

It was the "fluff" editorial, the daily innocuous commentary on the passing scene, that was so sorely missed.

Readers look to newspapers as friends, just as they do the man down the block, and the editorial was the voice of their newspaper friend. It told him whether he liked his newspaper friend or not, and, in the minds of many readers, how much he did so.

The editorial page with its editorials and columns, which also become friends one likes to visit with, is a corner store where one's friends can gather.

It is good to find them there when you look.

It Must Not Happen

*Insists Erwin D. Canham
Editor,
The Christian Science Monitor*

NO. Don't abolish the editorial page. Modernize it.

The editorial page has been given stiff competition in recent years by syndicated opinion columnists, on the one hand, and the steady increase of interpretive writing in the news columns, on the other. Furthermore, an editorial page which addressed—and

Building on the tradition created when the editor's opinion as voiced in his editorials was the newspaper, the editorial page has almost universally spoken with authority. When conscientious citizens have sought the way through the shades of controversy, they have turned to the editorials for light.

Some observers, however, contend that this is no longer true, that with the comprehensive information now available to everyone from so many sources the aver-



pleased—a like-minded fraction of the community 50 years ago had a different problem from today's editorial page which must speak to the entire diverse community.

Thus there has certainly been a decline in the relative impact of most editorial pages in the United States. But to abolish the page would be to weaken newspapers tragically. The editorial page indeed is the paper's conscience. It must not be dormant, but more active than ever in the confusing times in which we live.

The staffs of editorial pages should be strengthened. Writers should have a chance to inform themselves adequately in the highly complicated subject matter of this period. They should be allowed out of the ivory tower, should travel, live in various parts

EDITORIAL PAGE ?

age reader needs less or no guidance. Several newspapers have indeed abolished their editorial pages and others have turned theirs into a "feature," or entertainment, page.

To explore the matter a little further we asked several newspapermen how they feel about it. Would they abolish the editorial page? Why or why not? Here in our symposium-of-the-month in the Vocational Service sphere is what they answered. Comments are welcome.—Eds.



of the world, come into direct contact with the problems on which they must pontificate. They should use new techniques for getting ideas into people's heads: pictures, type, graphics.

It should be remembered that the heart of the editorial page is the editorials, not the columnists or cartoonists or feature writers or letters-to-the-editor, however useful these all are. It takes good men, good experience, good ideas, good courage, and good backing to make an editorial page worthy of the needs of the time.

The meaning of events—political, economic, social, technological, even spiritual—is more obscure than ever in our day. People are bewildered under a flood of data and of conflicting, shallow opinions. The editorial writer can

help them get back to first principles, can help cut through the underbrush of modernity to the eternal values which have not changed.

We need the voices of analysis, of criticism, of solution, of positive leadership. This is the mission of the editorial page. Without it, the newspaper becomes a mass-produced assembly line of news and entertainment. What a travesty, what a tragedy! It must not happen, and I don't believe it will happen.

No—It's the Public's Court

Says Carl W. Akerman
Dean, Graduate Schools of Journalism,
Columbia University

THE editorial page of the daily newspaper is the Supreme Court of Public Opinion. Whenever, if ever, we abolish that Court, our fundamental democratic institutions will become mechanized dummies. Even though a few citizens may prefer to be dumb and happy, why should all others be obliged to fit themselves in that mold?

Without One You're Jelly

Asserts Norman Isaacs
Managing Editor
Louisville, Ky., Times

THERE can be no generalizations about editorial pages. They range all the way from being as full of verve as a two-year-old colt to what is tantamount to intellectual *rigor mortis*.

Where publishers and editors have lost their interest or their nerve (if ever they had any), where they "play it safe," or where they merely clip and paste,

editorial pages are towering studies in sheer tedium.

But where newspaper managers have courage and initiative, where they are willing to research and to stand up and be counted in the public market places of ideas, editorial pages rank as one of the great public services.

So long as there are free-swinging newspapers like the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the Providence *Journal & Bulletin*, the New York *Daily News*, the Milwaukee *Journal*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and *Times*, and others of equal volubility, there is no danger of the editorial page going out of existence.

A newspaper without an editorial page would instantly become a journalistic jellyfish. Too many of them already have too little spine.

Of course, editorial pages lack the flamboyancy of the old days of "personal journalism." But those who see editorial pages as either dead or dying need an eye examination. It's the liveliest corpse in American society.

Heaven Forbid!

Answers Cass Cullis
Rotarian; Editor,
Bryan, Ohio, Times

ABOLISH the editorial page? Heaven forbid! My suggestion is that instead of abolishing it, let the Post Office Department rule that if a paper hasn't editorials, then it ain't a newspaper, just a glorified shopping news.

The question is academic as far as large dailies are concerned, but it is not academic in regard to small dailies, where there is a distinct tendency to eliminate editorials—that is, expressions of

opinions and views on the part of the editor. I do not count those editorials which are as harmless as a kitten in a bag, or canned editorials, and many of the papers make no pretense of editorials of any kind—and without editorials it is a feature page, not an editorial page.

As the editor of a small-city daily said to me, "We quit running editorials because of the possibility of offending people."

But people aren't too touchy, and I believe that the small daily, and weekly for that matter, gains in stature by expressing the opinions of the editor on local, national, and world affairs. People enjoy reading those editorials, even when they do not agree with them.

There is a special reason today for the expression of opinion from the smaller papers, for it is ten times as true now as it was when William Allen White said that the large newspapers do not represent big business—they are big business. That is the reason they are so in unison today, and if the small-town papers do not merely parrot what the larger papers say, for crying out loud, let them speak up.

The Page a Tool for Good

*Finds William G. Moore
Rotarian; Publisher,
Redlands, Calif., Daily Facts*

NO, there aren't many editors being shot these days. But that doesn't mean they have quit doing their job. People aren't as trigger-happy as they once were. Editors aren't writing as biting prose as in yesteryear, yet they are still leading the way in public thinking, especially in the nonmetropolitan towns.

In California, the initiative and referendum processes place 20 or 30 important public matters before the voters at every State election. Rarely are these partisan issues. Newspaper readers become informed on these problems through the editorial page. Election results over the years are a vote of confidence in California editorial opinion. The measures seldom pass without newspaper support.

Take away the editorial page and you abolish one of the strongest tools for good there is in our society. Editors are not always right. If the editor can stimulate public thinking, keep his readers informed on the issues and problems, he is doing a job that is accomplished in no other way in 20th Century America.

The limiting factor for the modern editor is finding time to meditate, do a little thinking, and compose a good editorial. Besides his own problems of deadlines and pay rolls he has a position in society that is demanding upon his time. He is in the vanguard of every community move. He is involved in so many "causes" and things for civic betterment that he finds there aren't enough hours in the day to do all the jobs.

If there are days when the reader finds the editor's slip is showing, it's probable he was too busy with some committee assignment. He didn't have the time he wishes he had to get out that day's editorial. Don't shoot him. Help him.

Absurd!

*Replies Hal Tribble
Rotarian; Associate Editor,
Charlotte, N. C., Observer*

WHENEVER newspapermen gather for serious shop talk, one topic nearly always staggers into the discussion before the session is put to bed: Are editorial pages losing their influence?

The question has two answers, both indecisive.

Some editorial pages never had any "influence" to lose. More try to exert the force sparingly, preferring to inspire rather than to impel. Many merely settle for lick-and-a-promise expediency that is void of a conscious motive.

The good editorial page, like the good editor, still has influence. Circumscribed by the laws of libel and the modern conception of "taste," the editorial writer can no longer flaunt his power in demagogic style or depend, as editors once did, on a nearly captive, nearly exclusive audience.

He can—and does, with daily effectiveness—contribute a reasonable and judicious plan of ac-

tion that has persuasive impact.

He can clarify, and thus help to resolve.

He can suggest a logical approach for leadership to follow.

He can offer counsel void of preachment, saving his Sunday voice for Sunday-sized issues.

If his page is a good page, it gets action.

If it's a weak page, maintained only as a gesture to precedent—if it is drab in appearance and duller in tone—if it avoids controversy and evades critical bouts with the close-to-home—its influence is not only nonexistent but potentially negative.

Abolish it? The thought holds hands with absurdity.

More than ever in recent times newspaper readers need (and a lot of them appreciate) good editorial pages—sound, constructive, informative, honest, courageous, intelligent, sparkling pages that invite attention and provoke thought.

The editor who neglects his editorial rôle defaults on an obligation and dishonors his calling. In many cases he lives longer and develops fewer ulcers; he escapes emotional backfires and grows sleek in the calm of no-contest.

No matter. Sooner or later he will need to explain where he left his soul.

Only If Used As Propaganda

*Believes W. G. Trestain
Rotarian; General Manager,
London, Ont., Free Press*

ABOLISH the editorial page? No! No! No!

Those who would abolish it must be using a definition that would lead many of us to say, "But that's not what I think of as an 'editorial page.'"

A newspaper has a staff of reporters and editors collecting and processing a tremendous volume of information at high speed. This group does not have time to analyze and comment. Analysis and comment are the job of the most experienced men on the staff; this group generates the editorial page (including parts of various pages, depending on the newspaper's make-up).

When we consult our doctor or

our lawyer, we seek information, but we also seek comment of expert analysts. We want an opinion based on a background of experience. Doctors and lawyers do not say, "Here is a report of the facts; you figure out what they mean." Doctors and lawyers go out on a limb, give us their opinion, and tell us what they think we should do—or, in effect, provide us with an "editorial page."

When we consult our news-

paper, we expect to be told in the news and advertising columns what is going on in our society. The editorial page gives us seasoned views on what the news means and what the readers might do about it.

The editorial writers do not have a monopoly on righteousness any more than doctors prescribe perfectly or lawyers associate exclusively with ideal justice. But, on the whole, editorial writers perform a great and

useful service. They are the editorial page; surely we do not want to abolish them.

Perhaps what some would abolish is the political-propaganda page of the last century which screamed: "My party, right or wrong."

If there are any of these pages left, let's abolish them.

The editorial page as an institution is growing, adapting, and changing with our times. I think it is wonderfully worth while.

You Are Grown Up When...

Dear Son:

You asked me the other day when it is that you will be grown up. The more I think about it, the more important your question seems to become. While I think that at 10 you are somewhat tender to appreciate my answer, I am going to give it to you—for future reference.

When you asked the question, you were thinking of "grown up" as meaning some certain calendar age, weren't you? I don't think you can. All around us there are people who at 18 or 19 handle themselves with admirable poise and skill, and there are others in their 40's and 50's who become hapless and unhelped when the slightest sort of emergency arises.

So, there isn't any mechanical method by which we can determine when you've really become a man, but I am going to list now certain basic attitudes which I believe you will have to acquire before you can be judged truly "grown up":

1. *You'll be grown up when you consciously realize that we all must die.*

I don't mean to be morbid, son, but we must sense this before we can obtain a true perspective of ourselves in relation to the cosmos. We are mortal.

This is a good lever for pulling us out of our ruts and our lethargies. We worry and fret over inconsequential things—whether John, who works in an adjoining cubicle, gets \$3 a month more than we do, and so on.

To recognize the brevity of our existence is to have little patience with arrogance, procrastination, and sham. I do not say that every minute should be spent toward some inexorable ambition. Actually, the thought should tend to make us doubly appreciative of the simple wonders about us: the sunset, the blooming of a rose, the hatching of a chick. And, whatever our ambitions may be, it should cause us to reexamine them to make sure that they are worthy.

You see, it is only after a man realizes how frail he is that he becomes strong.

2. *You'll be grown up when you've acquired the ability to compromise.*

Now, my son, I do not mean that you should compromise your ideals. That would be terribly wrong. I am thinking more of compromising with ourselves about ourselves.

We are not all cut from the same cloth. I know one man who is miserable because he never has learned to drive a car well or to be handy in certain other ways. His wife attends to most of the driving and most of the mechanical things about the house. Instead of letting this frustrate him he ought to recognize his limitation and give himself over to the things for which he has a knack. He is a good painter, has done some lovely things with brush and canvas. He is also an excellent photographer, although, when he tries to turn out his pictures in his own darkroom, he is apt to bungle them. If he would stop trying to be a darkroom man and mechanic, he might become one of the really good painters or photographers of our day.

This is the thing to remember, son: we all have the power to do some things well. The danger lies in losing ourselves in tangential endeavors and daydreams, and so failing to achieve the fine things we could. The word "compromise" may carry an onerous connotation, but, really, it is a great cleansing agent when applied to ourselves.

3. *You'll be grown up when you acknowledge your ignorance.*

It is not enough to know anything, unless we know that, in the last analysis, we know very little. We must come to know there is a force in the universe that is much greater than all of us put together.

We moderns are inclined to laugh at mystics, but, in a sense, we all

must be mystics. The man who thinks he is a "realist" because he is convinced everything ends with the grave is just as much a fanatic as the man who has a detailed picture of heaven, replete with golden chariots and ivory edifices.

Therefore, it is wise, in accepting the finiteness of our own minds, to realize that there may be a meaning of life that escapes our comprehension. And I shall say this to you, my son, that as between a lackadaisical and positive philosophy concerning this force, I feel strongly that it is the better part of wisdom to adopt the latter. The important thing is to belong to some great religious faith, with a strong feeling in the "rightness" of the universe.

Man's concept of God varies, but in that variance there is hope. Without that, there is really nothing—a fleeting, jumbled moment of being, without rhyme, reason, or significance.

That is why it is so important to understand how little we understand.

4. *You'll be grown up when you have learned that contentment lies in the simple things.*

Enjoy the things about you: your family at the dinner table, the fellowship of a friend you meet, the fresh dewy beauty of morning.

Sure, have a long-range program of your own: work hard to meet your problems and further your goal. But when your day's strivings are over, relax.

Fight unsparingly against all forces you feel to be wrong, but be gracious wherever you can. As between being caustic or generous in any given situation, if you must err, err on the side of graciousness.

Make the best of things as cheerily and pleasantly as possible. And do not let current stylized salutations and expressions ever make you ashamed to be sentimental or keep you from saying such a thing as I am going to say to you now:

God bless you, boy.

By HAROLD HELFER



For colors, all the campers gather around pole to



Play ball! Pitching from wheel chairs, limping for a run, they still have fun.

30 SUNNY Summers

That's what Kansas City Rotarians have opened to thousands of children.



A would-be swimmer gets an assist.

SCIENTISTS figure that the sun is 92 million miles from the earth. To boys who can't afford camp and to others with physical handicaps, the sun often seems even farther away.

It was in 1924 that the Rotary Club of Kansas City, Missouri, decided to shorten that gap. On a farm near the city it started a camp for underprivileged and handicapped children. Four years later, Rotarian Robert W. Gees, a merchant who had headed the youth work, donated 40 acres of virgin timberland as a permanent site for the project. Kansas City Rotarians have been at it ever since. Now they have 12 camper cabins, a swimming pool, a campfire circle, and other facilities for some 600 campers each year. It costs some \$15,000 a year—a bargain, Rotarians feel, for the kind of happiness seen on young faces here.—WINIFRED SHIELDS.

to straighten youthful bodies into a patriotic salute.



Bunk time provides a chance for boys to trade stories and for swim trunks to dry.



Getting into the swim! Girls, who now have a special camp session of their own, enjoy pool sports where buoyant water levels out handicaps.



Water safety drill is a regular part of the daily work of the staff at the camp.

Well-built cabins stand in grove of trees. Annually the 458 Rotarians of Kansas City spend \$15,000 on their project for youth.

The Word from Warren:

A story from Pennsylvania about youth problems and how to prevent them.

IF A. J. McDonnell's telephone had rung again, not long ago, he could doubtless have guessed the name of the caller. He would probably have been a 17-year-old lad named Larry. We shall omit his last name for obvious reasons, but we can identify A. J. McDonnell as the probation officer of Warren County, Warren, Pennsylvania. Larry had been introduced to the officer as a truant, a runaway, and a person with a record of minor thefts. In subsequent counselling periods, however, Larry's unusual interest in mathematics was discovered, and this interest led to a job for him.

Then, a strong mechanical interest was also discovered, and this led to the quest for an old automobile which Larry might "restore." A 1940 model became the happy end of the search, and now every time Larry made a change or an improvement in the old car, he telephoned the probation officer to "come and see how she looks."

Yes, after many greasy hours in Larry's garage the 1940 model has been fully restored, but this is only one of many restoration stories of a little different kind—cases in which delinquent youngsters have been restored to normal relationships to society.

In order to find out how these bright stories happened to be written in the lives of delinquent boys, we shall have to go back beyond the time when a probation officer was employed and before the setting up of a model probation system in Warren County. Then we shall discover the concerted efforts of the Warren Rotary Club, and, finally, the name of Judge Alexander C. Flick, Jr., a Warren Rotarian.

Rotarian Flick, who is judge of the 37th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, had been doing some serious thinking about the cases in the Juvenile Court

over which he presided. A plan for dealing with these problem youngsters was forming in his mind as he slipped into his easy chair one February evening with the current copy of *THE ROTARIAN*. As he thumbed the pages, an article title caught his attention: *Are You Witch-doctoring Delinquency?*, by Richard Gray.* The Judge's answer was an emphatic affirmative—as far as Warren was concerned.

Now you should know, before we go further, that Warren is a beautiful and prosperous city of 15,000 persons in northwestern Pennsylvania. It had comparatively few juvenile delinquents—actually only about one out of 100 Warren juveniles ever came to court—but Judge Flick's experience told him that something could be done which might not only reduce the number which came to court, but, more important, might place many wavering feet solidly on the high road of usefulness and acceptance.

The Youth Committee of the Rotary Club listened to Judge Flick's thinking-out-loud ideas in several short sessions after the regular Rotary meetings, and a project began to jell. The presentation was logically drawn and presented: the Co-Chairman of the Community Service Division sat in on several of the Committee meetings; next, a Club Assembly heard and approved the project and the Board of Directors gave it its enthusiastic endorsement; finally, it was presented to the Club—which adopted it as a Golden Anniversary project.

Briefly, the plan involved the creation of a nonprofit corporation called the Warren County Probation Association which would select, in cooperation with the Warren County Commissioners, a county probation officer, and would also

promote and maintain a general fund to help pay the salary and expenses of the probation officer. A goal of \$5,000 was set for the first year of the project's existence, with a five-year goal of \$25,000.

A second aspect of the project recognized the important need of preventive work by creating a system in which the probation officer would have a corps of volunteer helpers. These persons, selected on a county-wide basis, would have unofficial status, but would be persons occupying positions enabling them to be of help to delinquent youngsters—particularly as the helpers were guided by the probation officer.

To expedite the chartered purposes of the Warren County Probation Association, 15 Warren County citizens—five of them Rotarians, including Judge Flick—were selected and interviewed by the Youth Committee concerning their ability and willingness to participate actively in the program. Judge Flick was appointed a committee of one to assist the Warren County Commissioners in the election of a probation officer. In addition, a three-man committee was appointed to get the fund-raising under way.

Every member of the Rotary Club went to work on the campaign to raise funds. Members of the Youth Committee gave talks explaining the project before local organizations, other service clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations,

*See *THE ROTARIAN* for February, 1954.



Organization Does It

By

GERALD M. NEWTON

Educator; Rotarian, Warren, Pa.

church groups, and other groups engaged in community welfare service. One of the foremost objectives was to help the public understand that juvenile problems are *community* problems, that much of the probationary and juvenile court work should be preventive—not punitive. It was also made clear that this project would become an annual project of the Warren Rotary Club, not a temporary project reflecting transient interest.

Now, as the second year of the program draws to a close, more than \$10,000 has been deposited to the account of the Probation Association—well toward the goal of \$5,000 a year and \$25,000 in five years.

ACCORDING to the Judge, the impact of this project has been greatly felt in Warren County. Juvenile cases have dropped appreciably, and widespread interest in the project has resulted in closer coöperation between parents, police, school officials, and the Probation Department of the Juvenile Court. Most important, many juvenile problems have been handled at a precourt level, and the preventive character of probation work with juveniles is better understood in the community.

Except in rare cases, most authorities agree that the delinquent acts of juveniles today are no worse and no more violent than they have ever been. The picture is complicated, however, by cer-

tain new factors; for example, growing numbers of juveniles—as populations increase—who have too much leisure time and too little home supervision. Another growing field of delinquency has been called the “rural slum,” caused by increasing numbers of families living in the country and working in faraway cities. Unlike farm children, these juveniles have no regular duties, and, unlike city children, they have no organized entertainment or activities in which they can release their energies and talents.

Most cases, according to Probation Officer McDonnell, respond to a firm but understanding hand. Each case is different, but he says: “In Warren County we have tried to adopt the philosophy of prevention. In 1954 and the first six months of 1955, 50 boys were brought to the Juvenile Court. Of these 50, ten were sent to training schools, 21 were placed on probation, seven were placed in foster homes, three cases were continued, and nine were discharged.

“Since September, 1955, however, we have had only 15 boys brought to court. Three of them were sent to training schools, 11 were placed on probation, and one was discharged.”

Probation Officer McDonnell, it should be pointed out, is a teacher in the local high school, where he has an excellent opportunity to work closely with teenagers and to be directly concerned with their problems. In Warren, as in most communities of this size, probationary and counselling duties do not take all the time of a probationary officer, but they demand professional handling.

The Warren plan takes its place with similar cases demonstrating not only

that juveniles can be prevented from getting involved with the law, but also that those who do get involved can be rehabilitated. Take a 15-year-old named Johnny, for example, who was brought to court on a larceny charge which had taken place over a two-year period. Johnny came from a broken home, his father having deserted the family. The mother had to take a job to support the family—unfortunately a night job—and the boy was left to fend for himself. Finally, the boy ran away in an attempt to join his father.

The probation officer's investigation showed that Johnny's capacity to learn was far above his performance in school. When he was returned to school, however, it demanded repeated sessions of counselling to rekindle Johnny's interest in school. Finally, the fuse was ignited. Johnny, sparked by renewed interest in athletics, dug into his school-work, and for the first time in four years his name appeared on the school honor roll.

Johnny's story can be multiplied several times in Warren—thanks to Judge Flick, the members of the Rotary Club, and the citizens of Warren and Warren County. These successes in restoring faltering young people to places of responsibility and self-respect are fitting—and logical—climaxes to community-wide concern coupled with professional assistance. They can happen anywhere—even in your town—if your desire for them to happen is strong enough.

A COMMUNITY SERVICE FEATURE

Illustration by Joe Settlemeir



Big Brothers to Small Business



Shoemaker

Here is the story of how the little entrepreneur is receiving guidance and help from a host of new friends.

By PHILIP S. SHOEMAKER

*Vice-President, Fidelity Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
Rotarian, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

COME with me, if you will, to a small manufacturing plant in Pittsburgh. It's located on—let's call it—Wide Street. It's a fairly new building with excellent facilities and equipment, and it is managed by two ambitious World War II veterans.

After returning from military service, they reluctantly took up their old jobs, for they had long wanted to own their own businesses. At just the right moment such an opportunity developed, and they were in business together, on Wide Street.

Of course, it wasn't quite that simple; the venture required all the money they could scrape up by mortgaging and borrowing. "Aunt Nellie and Uncle Bill" came through generously, for they saw an opportunity to get in on a sure thing, but mostly it was an "assist" for their boys.

That was a little more than four years ago. Today—to shorten a sad story—the partners have seen more than \$100,000 in losses go down the drain. Creditors are struggling to salvage their accounts, and two harried, discouraged partners are lying awake nights wondering what should be their next move.

Because I'm a banker, perhaps I have had more than the usual number of experiences with such problems; within recent weeks I have shared the problems of half a dozen such enterprises teetering

on the brink of that statistical abyss headed "Discontinued Business."

Why do businesses fail and why are the failures, more often than not, in the category of "small business"? Authorities say that more than 90 percent of the business failures can be attributed to "inexperience."

Inexperience covers a multitude of weaknesses, but the most common ones are ignorance of economic laws, inept money management, lack of know-how in handling employees, little control of operating costs, poor records, failure to analyze markets and competition, too little diversity in both management and product, and inadequate capital to weather what veteran businessmen call the "hell period"—the first five years.

It is axiomatic that a sound economic system is built on the prosperity of small business. Big business depends upon thousands of decentralized small businesses to provide its raw materials and component parts, and these small businesses provide the jobs—and the stream of consumer capital—which create prosperity in thousands upon thousands of smaller cities and towns. These pay rolls are the things from which groceries, television sets, two-pants suits, and three-toned cars are made.

These small businesses also provide fertile soil for the growing

and maturing of Rotary Club officers, church and civic leaders, school-board officers and members, Scout leaders, and even mayors and city councilmen. Anything which contributes materially to the maintenance and advancement of small business rightfully claims our attention.

An idea first suggested, so far as I know, by Rotarian Everett Reese, president of the Park National Bank of Newark, Ohio, and a past president of the American Bankers Association, has made a significant contribution to the advancement of small business. Working in cooperation with Denison University, Rotarian Reese pioneered in 1945 a plan for holding "management courses" or "clinics" for owners and managers of small businesses. In 1951 as a member of the Small Business Credit Commission of the American Bankers Association (Rotarian Reese was then its chairman), I saw the possibilities of the idea. In 1952 we organized the Small Manufacturers Institute of Pittsburgh. We called it, unofficially, the Big Brother project. Among the first "big brothers" were Montfort Jones, professor of banking at the University of Pittsburgh; Vincent W. Lanfear, dean of the School of Business Administration, University of Pittsburgh; John W. Kossin, vice-president, Cleveland Reserve Bank in charge of the Pittsburgh branch; Arthur B. Davies, executive director of the Smaller Manufacturers Council; Anton F. Reetz, president of the Bank of Midvale; Charles A. Carpenter, manager of the Pittsburgh office of the U. S. Department of Commerce; and Charles Coates, secretary Group 8 Pennsylvania Bankers Association. Later we added Rotarian Dudley R. Meredith, executive secretary of the Credit Association of Western Pennsylvania, and F. A. Thomassey, branch manager of the Pittsburgh district of the Small Business Administration.

Since 1952 these "big brothers" and a group of bankers, professional men, and "big business" executives have come each year for a period of two months to the inspiring Cathedral of Learning on the Pittsburgh campus to make their experience resources availa-

ble to interested small manufacturers.

In an informal "classroom" atmosphere, businessmen discover new methods and new ideas which increase their chances for prosperous survival.

Our discussion topics have included record keeping, cost accounting, insurance, public relations, capital sources, business forecasting, taxes, advertising, credit, merchandising, market analysis, estate planning, personnel, and mergers. Here are some typical, down-to-earth questions which have been thoroughly aired: How do you control overhead, administrative, and selling costs? Which is better for you—partnership or corporation? How can you get orders from big business and from Government? What does the banker expect from his customers—and vice versa?

Bankers have played the major

spective. Many would-be managers and owners have been excellent factory production and layout men, but they know nothing about handling employees or keeping records. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket" is basic, whether you're organizing top management or choosing suppliers, customers, or products.

One Pittsburgh company has benefited materially from counsel to combine diverse talents in top management. During its first five years a sales gain from \$10,000 to more than 2 million dollars can be attributed to a combining of the talents of three men: an administrative and sales expert, a highly trained engineer, and a plant-production genius. A happy meeting of such minds can load the percentages of survival of any new business.

We have reasons to believe that this kind of "big brother" counsel

cannot be easily measured. In an area where industrial giants have cast a long shadow, we are increasingly aware, as an economist has pointed out, that "without small business America would be

A VOCATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE

a gigantic skeleton, a great industrial framework lacking blood, flesh, and nerves." Owners and managers of small businesses have had their horizons lifted, too, as they come to understand that small business is more likely to become big business when it takes advantage of outside points of view.

Our Pittsburgh project seems to be only a part of a growing movement. We have had many inquiries concerning its mechanics and we are proud that our pattern has been emulated by other cities. A cooperative approach by bank-



Illustration by Robert Borja

"... they come to understand that small business is likely to become big business when it takes advantage of outside points of view."

rôle in the Pittsburgh Institute, as indeed they have in all the other places where such sessions have been held. We have perhaps the earliest contact with these fledgling owners and managers, for nearly all of them need money! It is my impression, however, that an even more pressing requirement is over-all management per-

is helping many owners and managers of small business in our area. We believe, moreover, that it is the *right* method, that over and above the statistics showing unusual expansion of smaller enterprises since 1950 and what seems to be a decline in reported failures, there is an enrichment of human relationships which

ers, trade associations, universities, and a Government agency called the Small Business Administration has resulted in more than 60 such clinics or institutes being held this year. Gauged to fit the facilities and staff, registrations have ranged from 18 to 84 in the longer sessions, but Los Angeles, California, [Continued on page 50]



A typical view of paddy lands at Kiyosato, now yielding as never before.

HIGH in the Japanese Alps, 70 miles west of Tokyo, a small, nearly bald, 57-year-old Kentuckian by the name of Paul Rusch has started a revolution for rural Japan. He has shown 110,000 farm people how to wrench a new life from mountain sides and brief valleys that never before produced anything but trees, rock, and flame-colored azaleas.

On the slope of Mount Yatsu, around the village of Kiyosato, the stubborn earth now yields wheat, rye, string beans, cabbage and apples, and forage crops. Purebred Hereford and Jersey cattle graze on rich grass. A modern dairy turns out milk and butter. New Hampshire Red hens cackle in hundreds of farmyards. Families that had never seen a doctor are receiving medical care in the first hospital they've ever seen. A medical team jeeps across rugged mountain trails to give children chest X rays and medical examinations. A free lending library, one of the few, distributes books and pamphlets to a literate people who formerly had nothing to read.

Rusch's revolution promises the Japanese food and hope, things they desperately need. More than 89 million Japanese are confined to four islands totalling the size of Montana. Fifty-three million of them—60 percent—live in rural areas. Most Westerners believe that every available inch of soil is meticulously cultivated. Actually, only 16 percent of the land is tilled, and the country produces

only 80 percent of its food needs. Each year, as the population increases, the amount of food for each person dwindles and grows more expensive. The greater portion of land, mostly rugged highlands, has never been used.

Paul Rusch set out for these highlands a long time ago. In 1925, when he went to Japan as a member of an earthquake disaster relief team, he intended to stay a year. But Bishop Charles Reifsnider, of Rikkyo University in Tokyo, talked him into joining the faculty as a teacher of English and economics.

Thus began a lifetime job of teaching and working with the Japanese. Rusch somehow scraped money from his small salary to help 22 of his students through college. All became his friends and co-workers. When he founded the Japanese branch of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a lay Episcopal organization based on prayer and service, his students spread it to 70 communities across the nation. He introduced American football, and they struggled to translate the rules and organized a league among ten universities, with trained cheering sections and bands. Today more than 5,000 former students, hundreds of them leaders in government, industry, and community affairs, call Rusch by the honorable title of *sensei* (teacher), and they have named him godfather to 634 children.

During World War II, Rusch

Answer

*How a good friend from afar
has shown 110,000 farmfolk
the way of a rounder life.*

was imprisoned in Sumire internment camp, where he served as "cook-san." An American foreign correspondent, also interned there, was astounded by the quality of food. "I found that Paul was able to do such a good job because his Japanese friends were risking their necks to smuggle food to him," he recalls.

Rusch was released in the first exchange of prisoners in 1942. After the surrender of Japan he was assigned to General MacArthur's intelligence staff. In Tokyo he was greeted by the Japanese with tears and embraces. To them he remained Paul-san, an old friend, never Colonel Rusch of the Occupation Force.

Working with the Japanese, whom the Occupation Forces were trying to rehabilitate toward democracy, Rusch felt as much confusion as did the Japanese—who simply didn't know the meaning of the word.

"I didn't know how to begin," he said. "Then I went back over the history of my own country. How did democracy take hold? The Pilgrims laid the foundation, erected a meeting house where they could work out plans for their little colony and thank God for the first fruits of the new land. At regular town meetings they thrashed out ideas for schools, a church. Later they formed a grange where men and women studied and experimented with seed, livestock, poultry. They learned by doing.

"That was the answer, I decided. If we could transplant the grass roots of democracy, I was sure the people here would cultivate it."

AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FEATURE

to Japan

By JOSEPH PHILLIPS

Rusch chose as his frontier the village of Kiyosato, near which he had established a youth training center in 1938. Although only 70 miles from modern Tokyo, the people in the area were really 1,000 miles away and 100 years behind the times. Living at an altitude too high to grow rice and too far from the sea for fresh fish, they subsisted on a grayish noodle called *soba*, dried seaweed, a fresh vegetable now and then, and rice only on important holidays. They made a living in the warm months by chopping down pine trees for charcoal, and in the winter they carved *geta*—wooden clogs.

Around Kiyosato, one out of five people had tuberculosis or other chest trouble, nine out of ten adults suffered from cramp-causing roundworms, and a child never tasted milk after leaving its mother's breast. Poverty was the way of life.

Rusch told these people that they could fight their way out of this poverty and near-starvation. Their land of weeds and trees, he said, could produce food and provide pasture for cattle. But it would take work and help. They would have to do the work. He'd find the help.

From the Japanese Government Rusch wangled 857 acres of unused, untried land, on which to start his experiment in democracy. In his spare hours in the evenings and on week-ends he rustled around explaining his project to government and business leaders, churchmen, and men and women of the Occupation, asking their help. Cash came from such varied sources as former Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida and a Japanese kitchen maid, from a British engineer and an American colonel.

Rusch used his own Army pay to build a road from the railway station at Kiyosato to the center of the projected new community center.

Laborers from the surrounding villages and farms began construction of the meeting house, combined with a church, in November, 1947, finished the building the following Spring. Father Juji Uematsu, of the Japanese Episcopal Church, who had spent three years in Manchuria as a conscripted foot soldier, took over the little church. Within a short time 20 other Japanese joined the staff of what had become known as the Kiyosato Educational Experiment Project—KEEP, for short.

Rusch, the only American directly connected with the project, decided to give it his full time. He returned to the United States in 1949 for his discharge, put on a business suit, and began a tour across 30 States to preach the gospel of KEEP as a means of demonstrating working democracy to the Japanese.

His listeners gave clothing and blankets, promised farm machinery, seed, and livestock. Money came in: \$10 from a Nebraska housewife, \$20 from a Kentucky farmer, \$100 from a Detroit industrialist, \$5 from a draftsman employed at the Douglas Aircraft plant in California, who said, "As long as I have a job, you will get \$5 a month."

Rusch returned to Japan, found the villagers and farmers were



Portrait of Paul Rusch, the Kentuckian who gave the answer: KEEP.

putting walls and roofs on ideas. In 1950 they finished the outpatient clinic. During its first year of operation, two doctors and four nurses treated 4,000 at the clinic, made 500 house calls on foot over mountain trails.

A year later KEEP opened a free lending library for hundreds of information-hungry youths and adults. Twice a week a KEEP staffer filled a box with books, hoisted the load to his back, and toured the ten surrounding villages.

Now materials for the experiment began to arrive from the United States. A starter herd of Jersey cattle came from men and



Fat cattle now provide beef and milk to thousands of Japanese who rarely tasted them. Farmers get to keep KEEP cows after passing their calves to other farmers.

women in Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida, and Michigan. A rancher gave a prize Hereford bull. Ten Hereford cows arrived from the Amarillo, Texas, Rotary Club. Californians sent 200 New Hampshire Red hens. From other States and Canada came tractors, tons of seed, a chicken brooder, dairy equipment, and farm tools of every kind. An instrument company in Wisconsin contributed a complete operating room for the hospital. The congregation of St. Paul's Church in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, sent equipment for a dental clinic.

WITH an energy and spirit this area had never seen, the Japanese cleared land for a 38-acre experimental farm—KEEP's first. They tore rocks and trees from their own little plots to plant pumpkins, string beans, and corn. Within the community center they built a modern dairy complete with electrically operated milk plant and twin 40-foot silos for storing Winter feed.

These people had grasped a new idea—coöperation for community betterment. For centuries they had survived or perished as isolated groups. Now they learned to accomplish more by working together. They teamed up in groups of 100 and 200 to hack new roads through the mountains. They carved a baseball diamond for the kids out of the side of a mountain. In a unique expression among the highland poor, men visited Father Uematsu and pressed a few hard-earned yen into his hand, "for a family that needs help." Once, when a home for infirm men in the village of Nirazaki ran short of food, 400 farm children, each bearing a single potato, trudged to KEEP and filled four bushel baskets as a gift for the old men.

The experiment's greatest setback occurred in the Summer of 1953 when 12 typhoons struck Japan. It rained 80 out of 90 days at Kiyosato. The downpour tore open roofs, uprooted crops, and slashed out roads. But the Japanese refused to be beaten. Working in knee-high mud, they rebuilt the main road so that lumber and cement could be carried up from the railhead. Then they re-

paired roofs and replanted crops.

By 1954 Rusch and the Japanese began to see the realization of their dreams. In five years the mountaineers had progressed further than in the previous five centuries. At the foot of Mount Yatsu they had a bustling community center with a meeting house, a self-supporting church of 503 members, barns, silos, recreation hall, and study rooms. Farmers who had never touched a machine were learning to handle tractors, and a vigorous 4-H movement had been started. The dairy was turning out the first milk and butter seen in the area. On the hillsides of the experimental farm, 35 Hereford and Jersey cattle, flanked by 20 Japanese-born offspring, were munching on grass grown from American and Canadian seed. Nineteen vegetables and seven grains were growing on hundreds of little farms.

The cackle of chickens could be heard everywhere in the mountains. When a farmer was given ten chickens, he was obligated to see that ten eggs hatched. The chickens became his when he passed an equal number of healthy chicks onto another farmer. The second farmer then passed chicks to one of his neighbors. By this receive-give method, they bred 12,000 chickens.

The clinic grew into a hospital, complete with a modern 20-bed ward and surgery suite. Three doctors and five nurses treat an average of 6,000 patients a year and give care to thousands of others in field clinics held in outlying villages. They preach sanitation, insect control, and better diet for children in Japan's first coöordinated farm and health program. Village and farm women, who never even knew a competent midwife, get prenatal instruction and care.

The Summer of 1954 Rusch called for a celebration—Japan's first county fair, including a stock show and baby contest. By dawn of August 22, farmers and farm boys were leading their cattle to the fair. Women were washing and dressing their children for the long walk to KEEP. As they assembled on the grounds, they hardly looked like the people who had listened quizzically to Rusch

seven years earlier. Many women wore neat Western-type house dresses. Girls, with hair carefully braided, wore blouses, skirts, and saddle shoes. Little boys had baseball caps pushed back on their heads.

About 100 babies had been expected in the contest, but proud parents registered 278 robust infants. The cattle competition was won by Shintaro Uchida, a tall, taciturn farmer who donated half the 10,000-yen prize to his village of Oizuma, to be used for helping a farm family caught in an emergency.

Midway in the fair, the 2,000 people were served a picnic lunch. No *soba* or dried seaweed was eaten this day. The visitors got potato and vegetable salad, bread and butter, beans and milk. After the meal Rusch told the people, "We know now that the food you need can be grown on your land, in these mountains where the hope of Japan lies." He quoted the 121st Psalm: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help."

To the people of Mount Yatsu the blunt-talking Kentuckian is now *Oyaji*—an affectionate term meaning "father." Singlehandedly he has shown them what they themselves could bring down from the stubborn hills of Japan.

WORD of the events on the slope of Mount Yatsu has wild-fired across the mountains. Last year some 8,000 people from all parts of Japan came by train, bus, and foot to find out how KEEP turned rocks and trees into vegetables and grains. Governors of seven Prefectures have formally asked Rusch to launch similar projects in their regions. One project is now under way on the northern island of Hokkaido. The national Government has imported some 4,000 Jerseys for sale at less than cost price to the highland people.

"In KEEP," Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama has said, "lies undeniable proof that farming in the Japanese mountains is possible. This project is truly a testimony to human imagination, charity, and faith—and an outstanding example of Japanese-American coöperation."

PEEPS

at Things to Come

BY ROGER W. TRUESDAIL, PH.D.

■ **Hook Baiter.** Salmon-egg fishermen—and there are millions of them—will welcome a clever new automatic egg dispenser which actually baits the hook. Made of crystal-clear plastic, this device holds an ample supply of eggs for several hours' fishing. The fisherman simply inserts his hook in a slotted blade and it comes out correctly and firmly baited with one nice, round egg. The egg compartment is covered with a hinged lid that snaps shut after loading with eggs. The unit is small and neat, pins to coat or shirt, and takes all brands and sizes of single eggs. One simple movement baits the hook in a split second, saves bait, stops fumbling with cold, numb fingers, and even allows one to wear gloves.

■ **Golfer's Servant.** A clever new device which quickly attaches to a golf-cart handle firmly holds two golf balls, five tees, and one pencil. This convenient, durable, and rustproof plastic product eliminates bulky pockets, unnecessary clothes wear, and cleaning bills.

■ **One-Way Stretch.** A new electrical cord braided of a 21-strand conductor can be extended easily over twice its relaxed length. These cables are covered with rayon, nylon, or rubber and come in several lengths. Suggested new applications for these expandable cables include telephones, electric blankets, lighting, electric kitchen utensils, hearing aids, telephone switchboards, computers, electronic units, microphones, and others.

■ **Leakless Bottle Cap.** The pressure-tight seal of a new type bottle cap keeps carbonated beverages from going "flat" by preventing escape of carbon dioxide. They are both easy to push on and pull off. Molded of a transparent styrene plastic, the reusable bottle cap holds carbonation pressures up to 100 pounds per square inch according to the manufacturer. Recapped bottles may be stored upright or on their sides in the refrigerator without leaking.

■ **Mighty Little Telescope.** No larger than a fountain pen, only five inches long and weighing two ounces, a pocket telescope brings distant scenes six times closer. Designed for sport fans, travelers, sight-seers, hunters, hobbyists, and others, it is stated to have an unusually wide field of vision, 315 feet at 1,000 yards, equal to that of more expensive binoculars of similar power. This instrument with finger-touch focus control, has a six-lens optical system, and gives a distortion-free image, excellent definition, and no color fringe. It is constructed of brass with outer sur-

faces finished in tarnishproof satin-chromium and has a convenient pocket clip.

■ **Eating Habits Change.** That Americans are eating better, which may be responsible for their improved longevity, has been shown in certain trends observed in recent Government surveys. An average American eats 19 percent more meat, 12 percent more poultry, 15 percent more eggs, and 7 percent more dairy products than he did 30 years ago. Decreases in eating habits have shown up largely in potatoes, 32 percent less; flour and cereal products, 33 percent less; sugar, 11 percent less; and despite the 7 percent dairy-product increase, the average American eats 50 percent less butter. Coffee, tea, and cocoa drinking has risen 23 percent. Per capita eating of lettuce, tomatoes, and other salad vegetables has risen about 25 percent, with a similar percentage increase in the use of salad and cooking oil. Despite the better diet of Americans, the portion of his pay spent for food has constantly decreased. In 1850, half the average family budget was spent for eating; in 1900, one-third; and today about one-fourth. Further dietary changes may be expected as new advances in food technology are realized.

■ **Elbow-Grease Eliminator.** Two revolutionary automobile paints that eliminate car waxing for at least 18 months under normal conditions of service are being used to a limited extent by several car manufacturers on 1956 models.



Back-yard asset: a bubbler that meets the needs of thirsty youngsters busy at play, or adults entertaining or at work in yard and garden. It attaches to any faucet, uses a push-button valve.

Exposure tests as well as road tests during the last two years indicate that the new finishes retain their luster three times longer than current car paints. It is said that both new paints hold color and gloss so well that waxing will be all but abolished for most new-car owners, once the paints are in general use. Ordinary washing from time to time will remove road film and restore the original luster. Authorities regard the two new paints as the most significant advance in automotive finishes technology in a generation.

■ **No-Roll Flashlight.** A new lightweight flashlight made of aluminum is constructed so it cannot roll. A specially designed translucent red plastic lens ring is highly resistant to breakage and when the light is on, it gives a red glow.

■ **Extends Record Life.** A new product is said to provide complete care for phonograph records by keeping them clean and lubricated. By eliminating static build-up, it prevents the "pops" and "ticks" so familiar when micro-groove records are played. Record life is extended and better record tone is claimed for the new long-playing plastic records as well as the older 78 RPM shellac records.

■ **Foot Comforter.** A revolutionary in-sole material, made of a plastic which "breathes," is said to have unusually good wearing qualities and foot-comfort factors. The unique material absorbs foot moisture so effectively that the shoe remains drier and even more comfortable on the foot than shoes made from traditional or other synthetic materials. It is claimed that the same capacity of the new material to absorb moisture also permits the rapid discharge of this moisture when the shoe is off the foot and, further, due to its chemically inert properties, it will not support mold or bacterial growth common to many organic materials.

PEEP-ettes

—70 million pounds of frozen pre-cooked fish sticks produced in 1955 represented about 50 million dollars in consumer and institution sales.

—An electric range which cooks faster than gas will be advertised as featuring a 2,600-watt-speed cooking unit, which is "faster than the fastest gas burner tested."

—Waste cellophane chopped into flakes and impregnated with fertilizer salts holds back the fertilizer well during leaching and serves as a useful mulch in "heavy" soils.

—A transparent elastic plastic, "spray-on" bandage has been proving its value in the dressing of burns, fractures, lacerations, and operative wounds.

Readers wishing further information about these products and their manufacturers may address Dr. Truesdail in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

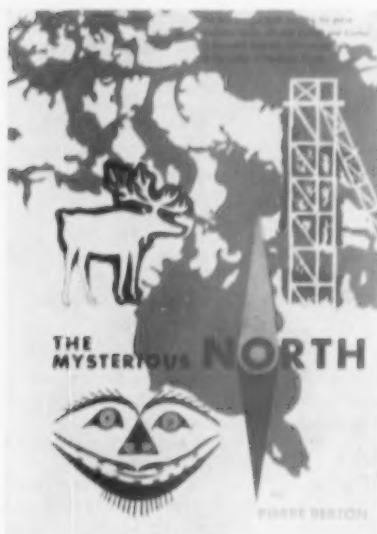
Speaking of BOOKS

They roam the world for you—from the Canadian Northlands to countries down under.

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

FOUR very good books about Canada hold first place in our suggestions for ROTARIAN readers this month. I began to read *The Mysterious North*, by Pierre Berton, with some degree of skepticism: the title seemed to me a bit pretentious. This feeling was speedily dissolved, however, in positive enjoyment of a book which achieves extremely well a somewhat ambitious purpose. That purpose is to give the reader an intimate, firsthand experience of the vast and varied region of Northern Canada, from upper British Columbia to Labrador and northward to the Arctic Ocean.

Pierre Berton is managing editor of



In The Mysterious North a Canadian editor shares firsthand experiences in lands cloaked in beauty and mystery.

Maclean's, leading Canadian magazine. In recent years he has made many journeys into the Canadian North, a region he has known since his birth in Yukon Territory. In *The Mysterious North* he shares the experience of these journeys with his reader, in narrative accounts truly distinguished for vitality of incident, humor, vital and colorful detail. Whether it be trappers and prospectors

in the region of the Nahanni Valley, a group of scientists bound for Baffin Land, or mining engineers in the new Labrador development, we meet people in this book, taste their experience, and share something of their attitude toward the region. Among them are the men who are building transcontinental radar lines. Especially noteworthy and admirable is the way in which Berton has interwoven the past with the present: men and events of, in some cases, centuries ago with the foreground of today. Beneath all the absorbing action of Berton's narratives is his feeling for the land itself—vast, awesome, sometimes cruelly monotonous, sometimes overpoweringly beautiful—a feeling which the reader in some measure comes to share. I am truly enthusiastic about this book. I believe you will be.

The Eskimos appear often in Berton's pages, but only as minor and incidental figures. They are in the foreground of *Ayorama*, by Raymond de Cocola and Paul King: indeed they are the subject and substance of the book. It is the story of 12 years' experience, among the native people of Canada's remotest North, of one of those missionaries to whose courage and faithfulness Berton pays repeated tribute in his volume. Of all the recent books in which an attempt has been made to reveal and interpret the life and mind of the Eskimo, this is clearly one of the best. It is utterly simple, straightforward, unassuming. It is a matter of course to Raymond de Cocola that he should have spent 12 years among the Eskimo, always undergoing hardship and often in deadly peril from storm or accident. His account of the experience is candid, vivid, marked most clearly by his love for his people. With the help of Paul King he has written a truly fine book.

The country just north of Lake Superior is not the Canadian North, in the sense in which I have just been using the term; but that it is a region of unique interest and beauty is abundantly demonstrated in *The Singing Wilderness*, by Sigurd F. Olson. Loons and timberwolves, a forest pool, and caribou



Sigurd Olson's description of The Singing Wilderness is ably supplemented, as above, by Francis Jaques' sketches.

moss and wild geese are among the subjects of the brief essay-narratives which make up the volume: often lively, often marked by humor, unfailingly revealing of profound feeling for the land and the life it sustains. The superb drawings of Francis Lee Jaques supplement Olson's quiet but firmly effective prose in achieving for the reader an exceptional sense of participation.

Atlantic Canada, by Miriam Chapin, is another very unpretentious but very substantial and readable small book. It is an account of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, in which social, political, and economic factors, historical and contemporary, are integrated in an extremely lively, readable, and informative fashion. Personalities sharply limned, the look and feel of cities and fishing villages, farmlands and forests and rocky shores, give to the book's rich factual content a notable immediacy and freshness in the reader's mind. This fourth volume rounds out a truly distinguished group of new books about Canada.

• • •

A. G. L. Shaw, senior lecturer in history at the University of Sydney, has written in *The Story of Australia* a book that I am very glad to have. In a single eminently readable volume he has distilled the essential history of a continent and a nation: not a long history as histories go, but one richly dramatic and full of meaning for the world of today. The structure of this book is admirable; to give the reader a sustained sense of firm grasp and fair proportion in a study

so far-ranging is no small achievement. The style is consistently concrete and vigorous. Perhaps most notable is the candid tone, the impartial attitude, which marks the treatment of controversial subjects—of which there are many in Australian history. One of the valuable features of the book is an extended critical bibliography.

I have grown a little weary—as I have said before in this department—of intimate narratives of family experience. A most welcome exception to this general feeling, and a book which I have enjoyed from the first page, is David Wilson Fletcher's *Himalayan Tea Garden*. This book attains what I take to be its chief purposes: to give the reader food for imaginative experience of the Himalayan foothills and mountains he probably will never see; and to gain his sympathy for the writer's loving understanding of the Nepalese people who worked on his plantation and others who visited it. The writing is effortless in effect, unmarred by false rhetoric or false feeling. The experience is full of incident and full of humor.

One of the high points narrates the gardener's request for manure for his cauliflower and celery beds. Supplying this need is the duty of the children of the plantation, but the two little Fletcher daughters take an active and unauthorized part. It is on this day that the beloved and aged but vigorous local missionary—the Padre—comes to call, and stays for lunch.

It is a good meal, well contrived by Sheila and the cook at short notice, taking into account the old Padre's well-founded reputation as a gourmet. It is marred on two counts; firstly by the tumult of noise which issues from the bathroom as Melody and Kandy are plunged unceremoniously into a bath, and secondly by the gathering odor which flows into the dining room . . . Sheila and I make animated efforts at conversation, eating practically nothing and praying silently for a speedy deliverance. The old gentleman however refuses to be hurried, munching steadily through each course, caring little for polite repartee but . . . fixing us with a gaze that shows his eyes are filled with laughter.

The bearer comes in with the finger bowls at last, bringing with him a final gust. The air is rich and gamey, without stint or doubt!

The Padre drops his head forward on his chest. He waits for us to fall silent, then in stentorian voice, he intones: "For the precious gift of our seven senses, the Lord's holy name be praised. . . ."

Well-chosen pictures add attractiveness to *Himalayan Tea Garden*; but its lasting charm and value lie in its deeply sensitive communication of deeply felt

experience—experience that will be fresh to nearly all readers.

* * *

There are islands of people even in the United States whom most of their fellow citizens can never know. Among the most interesting of these groups affords the subject of *The Navajos*, by Ruth M. Underhill, the latest volume in the distinguished Civilization of the American Indian Series. Here again is a treatment of primitive and "different" people unspoiled by sentimentality or special pleading. Here as in Shaw's *The Story of Australia* is a complex historical process handled firmly, interestingly, and, above all, with impartial candor. Miss Underhill's thorough knowledge is matched by her ability to write with clarity and force. The product is at once a book of authoritative scholarship and of sustained and positive interest for the general reader.

The choice of Stewart H. Holbrook as



The old rotiwallah, or breadbearer, is one of the appealing characters in Fletcher's *Himalayan Tea Garden*.

writer and *The Columbia* as subject was a happy one for the 50th volume in the justly famous Rivers of America Series. The racy story of the Columbia—by turns bizarre, gaudy, tragic—is ideal for Holbrook's vigorous pen. The result of this combination is a book which takes its place among the most readable and memorable of the whole Rivers shelf—which is saying a great deal.

Two "new" ways of writing history are well exemplified in two books whose lively narratives intersect each other at one point: *What a Year!*, by Joe Alex Morris, and *The Power to Go*, by Merrill Denison. *What a Year!* explores horizontally, so to speak, the life and times of *homo Americanus* in the year 1929: his home and food and clothing, his sports and music and politics, his

movies and radio and newspapers, his preoccupation with the stock market—and his motorcar. *The Power to Go* is a "vertical" history of the automotive industry, from its feeble and hesitant beginnings to its gigantic present. Both books are extraordinarily good reading.

In *What a Year!* Morris has been strikingly successful in selection and emphasis, from among the multitudinous details offered by his subject. Rightly he has given relatively brief attention to the stock-market crash as such, aiming instead to show in some fullness and vividness of detail the society to which this happened. Equally notable and commendable is Denison's lucid organization of the voluminous materials of automotive history. Especially noteworthy is his treatment of the contributions of Henry Ford and other major figures.

An amazing number of important events and people of recent world history are viewed from behind the scenes in Louis P. Lochner's *Always the Unexpected*, subtitled "A Book of Reminiscences." The book's chief focus is on the 20 years Lochner spent in Berlin as Associated Press correspondent, many of them as bureau chief. Its method is anecdotal, informal, unreticent—which in this case makes for exceptionally good reading. German dignitaries and people of importance, Nazi, pre-Nazi, anti-Nazi, move across its pages—along with an amazing procession of British, European, Asiatic, and North and South American diplomats, newsmen, tycoons, soldiers, and miscellaneous V.I.P.'s. All are seen at close range, in many cases in "off the record" meetings which give, as now reported by Lochner, new light on historic events.

A. D. Kirwan, professor of history at the University of Kentucky, has edited a truly valuable firsthand account of the experience of a Confederate soldier, in *Johnny Green of the Orphan Brigade*; and the handsome book which results takes its place among the most interesting of soldiers' journals of 1861-1865. Johnny Green, who served with Kentucky's First Brigade throughout the war, was exceptionally perceptive, keenly observant, and capable of clear, forceful expression. His opportunity for observation was probably as extensive as that of any soldier in either army.

* * *

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices: *The Mysterious North*, Pierre Berton (Knopf, \$5).—*Agorama*, Raymond de Coccola and Paul King (Oxford, \$4.50).—*The Singing Wilderness*, Sigurd F. Olson (Knopf, \$4).—*Atlantic Canada*, Miriam Chapin (Oxford, \$3.75).—*The Story of Australia*, A. G. L. Shaw (Roy, \$4).—*Himalayan Tea Garden*, David Wilson Fletcher (Crowell, \$4.50).—*The Navajos*, Ruth M. Underhill (University of Oklahoma Press, \$4.50).—*The Columbia*, Stewart H. Holbrook (Rinehart, \$5).—*What a Year!*, Joe Alex Morris (Harper, \$3.95).—*The Power to Go*, Merrill Denison (Doubleday, \$5).—*Always the Unexpected*, Louis P. Lochner (Macmillan, \$5).—*Johnny Green of the Orphan Brigade*, edited by A. D. Kirwan (University of Kentucky Press, \$3.50).

Giving Them a Chance in Life

To give mentally retarded children an opportunity to learn all that they are capable of learning, the Rotary Club of EPHRATA, Pa., sponsors a training center for such youngsters. Now in its second year, the center began with 18 children, but now has an enrollment of 32. Classes are held daily in three rooms of a local church, with the EPHRATA Rotary Club meeting expenses for rent, milk, classroom supplies, and other items. Supervision is in the hands of four teachers, two of whom are professionally qualified in this specialized educational field. The State of Pennsylvania pays for these instructors, while the Rotary Club pays the salaries of two assistants. To raise funds for this project, EPHRATA Rotary holds many public affairs, one of which was a chicken barbecue that saw all 45 Club members working hard to make the outing a success.

16,757 Hours of Community Work

Have you ever measured your Community Service efforts in terms of hours and dollars? It was done among Rotarians of SILVER SPRING, Md., recently by a survey that covered a 12-month period. The basis for computing man-hours of service was a questionnaire sent to all members, the form being divided into divisions of Community Service work, including church, schools, youth, civic, and other categories. On it each member was to estimate the hours of service he had given in each classification. On the basis of 67 replies, it was computed that 16,757 man-hours of community work had been done during the 12 months. Then, to convert man-hours into dollars, the total was multiplied by \$2, a figure arbitrarily chosen by the Community Service Chairman, who re-

marked, "I suppose our labor is worth about \$2!" This multiplication produced the figure \$33,514, the Rotary Club's "collective gift to our community." Church work led in the grand totals, with youth and school work following in that order. It was reported that the survey not only emphasized the importance of Community Service work, but also provided the SILVER SPRING Club with a guide for future plans.

Clark Is in the Swim Now

This is the month it happens in CLARK, So. Dak. There'll be speeches, crowds, and maybe a ribbon will be cut—and then the town's new swimming pool will be open. In giving credit for work that made the pool possible, speakers will refer often to the Rotary Club of CLARK, which started things going three Summers ago when it sponsored a children's swimming program at a lake 30 miles away. Transportation proved to be a problem—sometimes more than 100 youngsters would gather to board a 42-passenger bus—so the Rotary Club decided to spearhead a drive to raise money for a pool. Local businesses met their quota, a house-to-

house canvass by Rotarians brought in additional dollars, and an auction added \$2,000 more to the swimming-pool fund. At that point, Rotarians felt that the pool should begin to take form on paper, so two of them, Clifford Richmond, a clergyman and ex-engineer, and Horace Bennett, a plumber, designed it and drew the plans. Then, with the project well under way, the Rotary Club withdrew from active leadership, and the municipal government assumed legal responsibility for the pool.

This month the 75-by-150-foot pool, its value estimated at \$75,000, will be opened during the town's celebration of its 75th year. Neither of its designers will be present, for the Reverend Mr. Richmond has since moved away, and Rotarian Bennett passed away a few months ago. In his memory, the pool will be named the Horace Bennett Memorial Community Swimming Pool. This public facility includes an 80-foot bath house, a filtration plant, landscaped approaches, and a concrete walk. Recently the Girl Scouts of CLARK gave a banquet in honor of CLARK Rotarians for having initiated and organized plans for the pool.

'We're Glad You Are One of Us'

A big moment in the life of an emigrant comes when he is given citizenship in his new land. In Canada, many "new Canadians" from Europe have experienced this momentous occasion, and in scores of cases their welcome has been made warmer by the efforts of Rotary Clubs. The Rotary Club of SALMON ARM, B. C., CANADA, for example, works with a local branch of the Canadian Legion in "providing fitting ceremonies for new Canadians on the occasion of their obtaining



"This will buy more band uniforms," says Thos. H. Anderson, a Committee Chairman of the Rotary Club of Maumee, Ohio, sponsor of a dance that raised \$450 for the local high-school band. Accepting the check is Mrs. M. J. Textor, president of the band mothers' club. Instruments will also be bought.



Showing the nurse he knows how to use the mouth piece of this positive-pressure breathing unit is Gail Barker, a patient in a hospital for crippled children. The unit was donated to the hospital by the Rotary Club of Point Loma-Mission Bay (San Diego), Calif. It is used primarily in the treatment of certain childhood respiratory diseases.



Presenting a set of reference volumes to the California State Prison is Rafael G. Duffey, Jr. (left), President of the Rotary Club of San Rafael, Calif. Accepting it is H. O. Teets (center), prison warden, and H. K. Spector, librarian, who said the books "will be used in our total rehabilitation work."

citizenship certificates." The plan works this way: When an applicant is to receive his final papers in court, representatives of SALMON ARM Rotary and the Legion are there to present him with a special certificate reading: "On this day the honor and privilege of becoming a citizen of Canada became yours. . . . This is a momentous occasion in your life and one which it is hoped you will ever remember. The SALMON ARM Rotary Club and . . . the Canadian Legion join in welcoming you as a citizen of the nation of which they are so justly proud, and wish you every success as a Canadian citizen."

Be As Useful As You Can

A series of talks that won high approval from Rotarians of SWEETWATER, TEX., recently was centered on the theme "Essentials for Maximum Usefulness." Developed by Harold Barnes, Chairman of the Club's Magazine Committee and a Program Committee member, the series included four talks given by three members and the wife of a member. In describing the



The framed certificate is for "Community Services for Youth," and is being presented to William E. Walsh (right), who is accepting it for the Rotary Club of New York, N. Y. William W. Brady is awarding it for a New Jersey company in the supermarket business.

need for considering these essentials, Rotarian Barnes said, "In these four addresses the speakers are emphasizing the necessity for every adult, and particularly parents, to help boys and girls achieve their maximum potential usefulness through religion, education, culture, and proficiency in human relations. . . . In this sense the word 'usefulness' means success, attainment, prosperity, good neighborliness, worthwhile citizenship, and other good things that may be had." The purpose of the programs was strongly aimed at youth, with George W. Leonard, Club President, pointing out, "It is not enough that each of us possesses these essentials for maximum usefulness; we must help our boys and girls achieve them."

Know Trees by Planting Them

Spring in BEAVER DAM, WIS., is a little greener this year, especially on the grounds of the Jefferson Public School, for there a tree laboratory was planted last year with



A pile of 11,000 postage stamps is being readied for shipment to the Rotary Club of Dublin, Ireland, by these Rotarians of Edgerton, Ohio, who helped collect them for Dublin's stamp pool (see item). Emmett Casebere, Club President, is at left in center; Jack V. Whitton, originator of the stamp drive in Edgerton, is at right rear.

the Rotary Club as the sponsor. The dedication ceremonies were reported pictorially in THE ROTARIAN for November, 1955. Now the trees are better known by grade-school pupils who have studied their growth and characteristics in classes devoted to the basic principles of forest conservation. On this 100-by-200-foot plot of ground are nine areas set apart for different tree studies. In the "memorial area" is a red oak designated as Rotary's Golden Anniversary tree. Future Rotary plans in BEAVER DAM call for another tree laboratory to be planted on the grounds of a new high school.

A Sticky Job Gets Licked Here

Collecting postage stamps throughout a community takes a well-planned system, and that's what the Rotary Club of EDGERTON, OHIO, had. Having decided to participate in the world stamp pool set up by the Rotary Club of DUBLIN, IRELAND, reported in this department in the April issue, EDGERTON Rotarians began a community-wide drive for stamps. The result is pictured in the photo on this page: a pile of 11,000 stamps. These were to be sent to the Rotary Club of DUBLIN, which had already received more than 250,000 stamps from other Rotary Clubs. This stamp pool is to be made available to Rotarian philatelists through published announcements by the DUBLIN Club, which plans to use the proceeds from this stamp pool for a student-loan fund and for contributions to the Rotary Foundation.

Raising Dollars Makes Good Sense

To keep their working funds high enough to carry out plans in any field of service, Rotary Clubs raise money in various—and successful—ways. In CHATHAM, ONT., CANADA, for example, the Rotary Club held a "\$10 Banquet" not long ago for its crippled-children fund. To the affair came 375 guests, all leaders of business

and industry in the CHATHAM area, to hear T. A. Rice, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, speak. A report on CHATHAM Rotary's work with crippled children was given, and guests heard that the Club had handled more than 100 needy cases reported to it, some requiring hospital treatment at near-by LONDON, ONT.

In TITUSVILLE, PA., a milk bottle plays an important part in the Rotary Club's method of turning pennies, nickels, and dimes into dollars. At each meeting the bottle is passed around, and into it tumbles the loose change of Club members. At the end of the year this milk-bottle fund, which usually amounts to several hundred dollars, is given to a school nurse who buys such things as overcoats, rubbers, and shoes for needy children.

The Rotary Club of SEVERNA PARK,



In a new \$11,000 treatment center for crippled children built by the Rotary Club of Clarksburg, W. Va., Rotarians and officials of the county society for crippled children and adults inspect therapy equipment. Frank H. Bisping, Club President, is third right; J. S. Rodney, Chairman of the Club's Crippled Children Committee and head of the county society, is at far right.



The U.S.S. Fulton, a large submarine tender, is put on display for Rotarians of New London, Conn., as they hold a Club meeting in the ship's ward room. Here Captain Evan T. Shepard describes one of the ship's guns to Merrill S. Dreyfus (center), Club President, and Bertram H. Holland (right), Program Committeeman.

Mo., recently demonstrated not only how its funds are upped, but also how they are "downed." First, SEVERNA PARK presented three checks for community betterment. Two for \$1,000 each went to two volunteer fire companies "in appreciation of their fine service to the community," the money to be used to buy additional equipment. The third check, this for \$600, was presented to a school for playground equipment. With its community-welfare fund reduced by \$2,600, the SEVERNA PARK Rotary Club turned its efforts to building it up again. First, a dance added to the fund, and then a good job of selling a widely used holiday item put it in "good shape" again.

Another Rotary Club that raised funds not long ago for a fire department was that of GARFIELD HEIGHTS, OHIO. It held a "Pancake Festival," which brought out scores of townspeople, all bent on making stacks of pancakes disappear. Present at the affair was the model whose smiling face has long been seen on a well-known brand of pancake flour. For her appearance there, she was made an honorary member of the GARFIELD HEIGHTS fire department.

Colombo Keeps Earlier in this department (see The Rotarian for August, 1955)

the work being done by the Rotary Club of COLOMBO, CEYLON, at a village named MAHAWATTE was reported. Since then, COLOMBO Rotary has achieved further goals in the village, as the following report by K. Somasundaram, Club President, indicates: "A small dispensary has been established, and vegetable gardens have been started on a few acres of land. Fourteen acres of marshy grass land have been converted into rice fields, and the first good harvest will be reaped soon. In view of the unsanitary conditions of the houses, a building program has been presented to local authorities, and it is expected that model houses will be erected this year with a grant from the

Government. Perhaps more than all the modern developments at MAHAWATTE, what matters is that Rotary has been able to give the people here a new outlook on life. There is much to be done, and the work goes on!"

Toot! Toot! Get Aboard!

One sunny afternoon a 27-car passenger train pulled into the station at MARTINSBURG, PA., and 2,200 persons boarded it for a four-hour ride through Pennsylvania's beautiful countryside (see photo). The trip was arranged by the Rotary Club of MARTINSBURG to raise funds for such community projects as a picnic lodge and a public-address system in a park. During the trip Rotarians, wearing engineer caps and red handkerchiefs around their necks, went up and down the aisles selling sandwiches, beverages, and other refreshments. The train carried a capacity load, and the Rotary Club netted nearly \$2,500.

Altoona Rides the Farm Circuit

An annual affair of the Rotary Club of ALTOONA, PA., is a rural-urban event that brings many farmers of the area to a special Rotary meeting. The most recent one saw 60 farmers of Pennsylvania's Blair County sit down at banquet tables with ALTOONA Rotarians and their wives following a bus tour of several farms. During their visits Rotarians saw milking and corn-husking machines in operation, grains processed, apples harvested and prepared for market, and other scientific farming methods.

Helping Them to Stay in School

To help young men and women continue their education, especially at the college level, Rotary Clubs give them a hand through the operation of scholarship programs. The Rotary Club of GREENVILLE, S. C., for example, recently inaugurated an awards program for students desiring to attend the University of South Carolina, Clemson College, Furman University, and



The U. S. Air Force honors the Rotary Club of Saugerties, N. Y., with the presentation of this citation for members' work in the Ground Observer Corps. Receiving the certificate from an Air Force captain is Morris Rosenblum, Club President. Saugerties Rotary was the first in the area to assign observers to a post on a near-by hill.



All aboard for the "Autumn Glory Ride"! These residents of Martinsburg, Pa., are boarding a 27-car special train for a four-hour trip arranged by the Martinsburg Rotary Club. Some 2,200 passengers enjoyed the outing, as the item on this page tells.

More Names Make Rotary NEWS



In Washington, D. C., George Melas, Greek Ambassador to the U. S. A., makes news as he speaks at a Rotary meeting held at the same time that U. S. Government officials were visiting the Rotary Club of Salonika, Greece. The two Clubs exchanged messages for the occasion. Present at the Washington meeting was D. N. Ioannides, a member of Salonika Rotary.



Signing the visitors' book of the Rotary Club of Warringham, Australia, is Sir Edward Hallstrom, prominent Australian zoologist and Rotarian. At left are Warringham Rotarians Thomas N. Stephens and Keith Boyden; at right, an American guest, Fred Stark, of San Antonio, Tex., an official of a zoo.



At the unveiling of a memorial to the early settlers of Ararat, Australia, H. E. Bolte, Premier of Victoria, addresses a group of Ararat Rotarians, their wives, and guests. Rotarians of Ararat built the memorial by working week-ends and evenings, and by personally raising needed funds. Rotarian Eric Leeke was called "a tower of strength" in the building project.

Names of prominent men and women in fields ranging from athletics to zoology keep turning up in Rotary's world-wide news week after week. The April, 1956, issue pictured some of these personalities. Here are more of them.—The Editors.



Cricket matches between Australia and England stir great interest in both nations. Here the captain of the Australian cricket team, Ian Johnston, speaks to the Rotary Club of Frankston shortly before the team's departure for Britain and the contests. The sportman's talk brought many guests of Rotarians to the meeting.



A Canadian Rotary Club begins its life with an impressive inaugural dinner—and an impressive "name" speaker—as Colonel Sir Leonard Outerbridge, Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland, addresses the Rotary Club of Corner Brook at an affair attended by the charter members and their wives.



A distinguished personage of India, Lady Dhanvanti B. Rama Rao, an authority on social welfare problems, speaks at a ladies' night affair of the Rotary Club of Bombay Suburban (West), India. Her talk was on the growth of family-planning education in India and its importance.



A performer on a wrestling show sponsored by the Rotary Club of Bay Shore, N. Y., Primo Carnera, former world's heavyweight boxing champion, shakes hands with L. E. Loue, Club President. The event raised \$800 for the Club's Little League and Scout work.



Reviewing a Boy Scout troop in a village sponsored by the Rotary Club of Colombo, Ceylon (see item on page 44), is Acting Chief Justice Basnayake, of Ceylon. He commended the Colombo Club for the improvements it has accomplished in the village. The occasion was the celebration of Parents' Day by the Boy Scouts on the grounds of the Mahawatte school.



Children of a village "adopted" by the Rotary Club of Teluk Anson, Malaya, play a game called "finding the coin." It's part of a sports program organized by the Teluk Anson Club in this resettlement community of some 400 families (see item).

The Citadel, a military school. At a recent Club meeting representatives of the four schools accepted tuition checks to be awarded to deserving students of South Carolina's Greenville County. General Mark W. Clark, president of The Citadel, accepted the check for his school. Before inaugurating this program, the GREENVILLE Rotary Club provided scholarships to overseas students at South Carolina schools.

The Rotary Club of CEDAR CITY, UTAH, also inaugurated a scholarship program recently, the first recipient of an award being a Mexican student from Taxco. A business major, he is now studying

confections, and other prizes to the winners (see photo). Learning that the villagers liked basketball, the Rotary Club raised \$700 for a concrete basketball court, with part of the money being used for improvements at the community hall. "We achieved," a Club spokesman reported, "perhaps in a small way, what we set out to do: to help the villagers realize that life in a civilized community develops in its wake not only pleasant associations, but the spirit to serve each other."

36 New Clubs Since last month's listing of new Clubs in Rotary World

Rotary has entered 36 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are Yungay (Chilán), Chile; Coulommiers (Meaux), France; Vännäs (Umea), Sweden; Chieri (Asti), Italy; Villa Urquiza (Buenos Aires), Argentina; Flint, Wales; Hildesheim (Hanover), Germany; Flensburg (Kiel), Germany; Dinan-sur-Rance (Saint-Malo), France; Hossegor (Dax), France; Soest-Lippstadt (Münster), Germany; Vanderbijlpark (Vereeniging), Union of South Africa; Coatepec (Jalapa), Mex-

ico; Relizane (Mostaganem), Algeria; Este (Padova), Italy; Essen-Süd (Essen), Germany; Örebro Västra (Örebro), Sweden; Quiroga (Nueva de Julio), Argentina; Redon (Château-briant), France; 's-Gravenhage Oost ('s-Gravenhage), The Netherlands; Ser-tãozinho (Batatais), Brazil; Tobermory (Lion's Head and Wiarton), Ont., Canada; Innisfail (Red Deer), Alta., Canada; Westbury (Bethpage), N. Y.; West Palm Beach—South (West Palm Beach), Fla.; Pleasant Hills (South Hills (Pittsburgh), Pa.; Arlington Heights (Elmhurst), Ill.; Perris (Lake Elsinore), Calif.; Pharr (McAllen), Tex.; Woodland Hills (Canoga Park), Calif.; Costa Mesa (Newport-Balboa), Calif.; San Marcos (Escondido), Calif.

100 Plus!—Rotarians of Canado, Tex., don't know about the "first 100 years" being the hardest, but they do know that the first 100 consecutive meetings of perfect attendance are not easily come by. They recently reached their 101st 100 percent meeting, but it took several "make-ups" to do it.

25th Year for Five More Clubs June is silver-anniversary month for five Rotary Clubs

organized in 1931. Congratulations to them! They are: Holbaek, Denmark; Guerneville, Calif.; São Luiz, Brazil; White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Carmichael, Pa.

When the Rotary Club of HUCKNALL, ENGLAND, recently celebrated its 30th anniversary, an international flavor was given the occasion by the presence of 12 overseas students. The meeting place was given an international motif by decorating it with British and American flags.



Amid the tall oak trees of a Boy Scout camp stands this 22-foot-high chapel built by Rotarians of Mission, Kan. Located in a natural amphitheater, it has a clearing before it large enough to accommodate 200 Boy Scouts seated on logs. Most of the labor was done by Rotarians; material was donated.

at the College of Southern Utah. CEDAR CITY Rotarians plan to sponsor an overseas student annually.

A Village Gets Some Rotary Aid

In the Federation of Malaya, not far from TELUK ANSON, where there is a three-year-old Rotary Club, is a community called PELAWAN NEW VILLAGE. A resettlement area of some 400 families, it was "adopted" by the Rotary Club of TELUK ANSON "not only to bring a little cheer to the people, particularly the children, but to convince the villagers that they were not forgotten." As part of its aid program, the Rotary Club organized athletic activities for the children, offering biscuits,



Visiting a monument to Thomas A. Edison, American inventor, are Rotarians of Kyoto-South, Japan, their visit aimed at encouraging the renovation of this shrine built near an area that grew some bamboo used by Edison in his early experiments.

PERSONALIA

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records.

SINGER. It is possible that BERT WOOD, of Williamsport, Pa., holds a record that cannot be matched by another Rotarian in the world. The recent Easter Sunday service at the local Trinity Episcopal Church was the 68th consecutive Easter service in which ROTARIAN WOOD has participated as a member of the choir.

Blizzard Baby. That raging blizzard which hit the U. S. East some weeks back presented a problem of no small importance to the family of JULIUS TEICH, of Boston, Mass. At the height of the storm, it became necessary for Mrs. TEICH to make a hurried trip to the Boston Lying-In Hospital. Her obstetrician, alerted to the impending event, suggested that in view of transportation difficulties the family get in touch with the police, which was done. The police shovelled a path from house door to street, transported Mrs. TEICH in one cruiser, with a second in attendance. Shortly after midnight PAMELA TEICH carolled her greetings to a snow-covered world. Her father, meantime, awaited anxiously in snowbound Chicago, where all planes were grounded and the first one scheduled to leave being fully booked. He presented his difficulty to CHARLES A. SCHMITT, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Chicago. Within half an hour a plane seat had been provided for ROTARIAN TEICH, who departed for home after receiving the good wishes of Chicago Rotarians, who had been informed of the joyous crisis.

Clerk. For 41 years has ISRAEL MANN-HEIM, Rotarian of Hawkinsville, Ga., served as clerk of the Superior Court in Pulaski County. But that is but one clerkship he holds. He is also clerk of the Juvenile Court of the county. His hobby, says the bulletin of his Club, "is to spend his leisure hours around the family-owned tourist court, meeting the travellers and passing out goodwill,



To Rotarian and Mrs. Robert C. Eley, of Moss Point, Miss., a bouquet of roses in celebration of their 50th wedding anniversary. Presenting it is William G. Stewart (right) on behalf of his fellow members at a Club meeting.

friendliness, and helpfulness." And here too he serves: as night clerk of the motel. But in his Rotary Club he functions as a judge of fines when his fellows are found guilty of any "charges." The monies he orders extracted go to the Club's Student Fund.

Book Man. The man behind that project which has meant more than 5,000 books for Northeastern Mindanao College in The Philippines is STACY B. SOUTHWORTH, of Braintree, Mass. You may have read how the College's 25,000-volume library was destroyed by fire a number of months back, and how the Governor of Massachusetts, CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, responding to an appeal from the president of the College, named DR. SOUTHWORTH, chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners, to take charge of obtaining books to replace those which were lost. The result: books started pouring in from colleges, universities, public libraries, individuals. One firm provided a machine for wiring the 36 crates. A transport firm made a truck available at no cost to carry the books to the ocean port. A shipping company offered to transport the cargo from U. S. shores to Manila. Individuals underwrote other expenses. Soon the more than 5,000 volumes will find their way, with the help of appreciative hands, to the shelves of the rebuilt library. . . . Because STACY SOUTHWORTH dedicated his life "to the teaching of the nation's children" and in so doing became an inspiration to those he taught and to those who will teach, he was cited recently at a dinner sponsored by six national organizations representing 12 million parents, teachers, school-board members, and other citizens.

Ritual. Once a year W. A. BLICKE, a Bucyrus, Ohio, Rotarian, unlocks the front doors and grill gates of a local bank. His fellow citizens and the bank's employees believe he has every right to do so, probably more than anyone else. He has, it should be noted, been with the bank for 75 years, having started as a clerk in 1881. In 1923 he became the institution's president. Though it is no longer necessary for him personally to open the doors for business, he does so once each year—just for old times' sake. From the Mayor of Bucyrus, FRANK P. SITLER, came a congratulatory letter at the time of the most recent



Southworth



The Arters, three generations of them (left to right): Warren H. Arter, of Galva, Ill.; his father, Hays J. Arter, of Kewanee, Ill.; his grandfather, S. L. Arter, also of Kewanee. Warren Arter's maternal grandfather, W. O. Houghton, is also a Galva Rotarian.

"bank opening," in which he said, "I doubt if this record will ever be attained by any other citizen of our community in being connected with one firm for so many years . . . I . . . am looking forward to many more years of your active service to others." ROTARIAN BLICKE is 90 years of age, has no plans for retirement.

Designer. Should not a speaker's stand be something more than a place on which to rest one's manuscript and hands while he is addressing an audience? WILLIAM NYE, 1956-57 President of the Rotary Club of University District of Seattle, Wash., thinks so. Accordingly, he has designed a stand which incorporates several useful features. One of them is an automatic automobile-window raiser to give remote-control raising and lowering of two microphones. Also built in is an electric clock. When the speaker's time is up, a red signal flashes. The Chairman is able to turn remote microphones on and off as well as to adjust the volume. The stand will be used not only by Rotarians at their meetings, but also by local Lions and Kiwanians, with the emblems of their three organizations being interchangeable on the front of the stand.



Nye

Rotarian Honors. The University of Dublin in Ireland has awarded to HTIN AUNG, of Rangoon, Burma, the degree of doctorate in laws *jure dignitatis*, the highest degree in laws in the gift of the University. DR. AUNG, an advocate of the Rangoon High Court since 1933, is the first person outside the British Isles to receive the degree. . . . C. B. UNDERWOOD, of Leyton, England, was recently awarded the M.B.E. for public and political services in Essex. . . . W. S. JONES, M.D., of Menominee, Mich., is serving as 1955-56 president of the Michigan State Medical Society. . . . To HENRY BELK, newspaper editor of Goldsboro, N. C., was recently presented his Club's Citizenship Award for his con-



Aung

tribution to the "spiritual, cultural, and economic development of his community and State."

DEL KING, of Santa Paula, Calif., was named Santa Paula's "Man of the Year" in the annual Santa Paula News poll. . . . Upon EMIL E. WATSON, of Columbus, Ohio, has been conferred an "Award of Merit" by the Consular Law Society of New York "on the basis of his pioneering work in the actuarial field." . . . For his long years of service to his Club, RALPH W. HARTMAN, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Stuart, Fla., was honored at "HARTMAN DAY" recently, listened as community and State leaders told of his contribution to his city and to Rotary. He is a postmaster. . . . CLIFFORD M.

HARDIN, of Lincoln, Nebr., chosen in 1954 as chancellor of the University of Nebraska, is the youngest man ever to hold that position in the school's 84-year history.

Founder's Follower. In 1905 PAUL P. HARRIS founded the first Rotary Club in Chicago, Ill. Fifty years later a son of his sister was named to the Presidency of another Rotary Club—in Calumet-Laurium, Mich. He is MAJOR DAVID L. CATER, currently commander of an Air Force unit based at Calumet. His mother, MRS. R. W. TURNER (nee RUTH HARRIS), lives in Denver, Colo. DAVID CATER was born and educated in Colorado, worked as an optician for six

years, became a professional ice skater and toured with one of America's outstanding ice-skating organizations, entered upon a military career in 1943 and saw service in Germany and Korea, winning decorations in both theaters. MAJOR CATER became a member of the Rotary Club of Calumet-Laurium in 1954, will step down from his post as President in a year when the movement which his uncle founded will have reached into nearly 100 lands around the world.



Cater

When the Gong Sounds, They're There!

47 Rotarians who haven't missed a meeting in 15 years—or more.

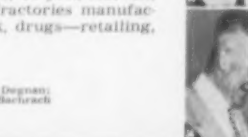
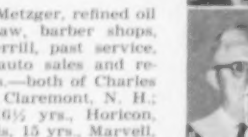
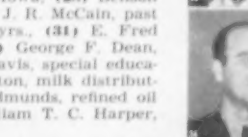
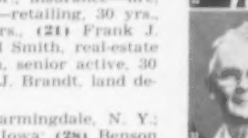
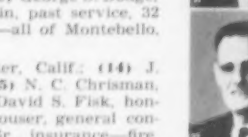
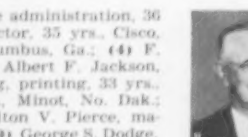
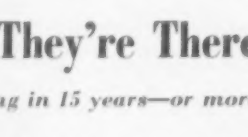
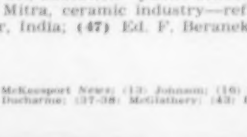
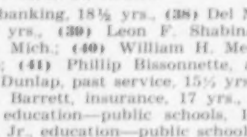
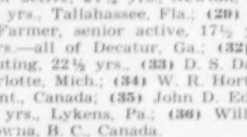
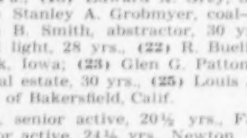
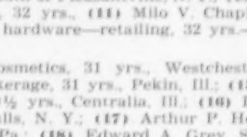
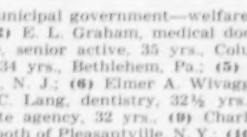
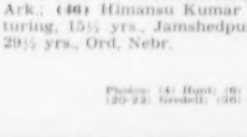
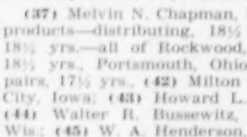
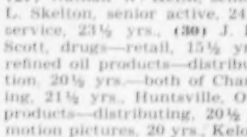
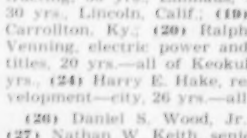
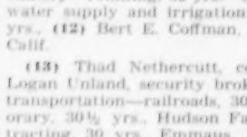
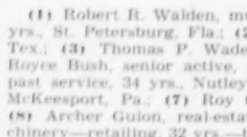
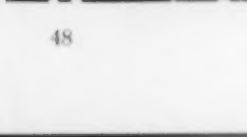
(1) Robert R. Walden, municipal government—welfare administration, 36 yrs., St. Petersburg, Fla.; (2) E. L. Graham, medical doctor, 35 yrs., Cisco, Tex.; (3) Thomas P. Wade, senior active, 35 yrs., Columbus, Ga.; (4) F. Royce Bush, senior active, 34 yrs., Bethlehem, Pa.; (5) Albert F. Jackson, past service, 34 yrs., Nutley, N. J.; (6) Elmer A. Wivagg, printing, 33 yrs., McKeesport, Pa.; (7) Roy C. Lang, dentistry, 32½ yrs., Minot, N. Dak.; (8) Archer Guion, real-estate agency, 32 yrs.; (9) Charlton V. Pierce, machinery—retailing, 32 yrs.—both of Pleasantville, N. Y.; (10) George S. Dodge, water supply and irrigation, 32 yrs.; (11) Milo V. Chapin, past service, 32 yrs.; (12) Bert E. Coffman, hardware—retailing, 32 yrs.—all of Montebello, Calif.

(13) Thad Nethercutt, cosmetics, 31 yrs., Westchester, Calif.; (14) J. Logan Unland, security brokerage, 31 yrs., Pekin, Ill.; (15) N. C. Chrisman, transportation—railroads, 30½ yrs., Centralia, Ill.; (16) David S. Fisk, honorary, 30½ yrs., Hudson Falls, N. Y.; (17) Arthur P. Houser, general contracting, 30 yrs., Emmaus, Pa.; (18) Edward A. Grey, Sr., insurance—fire, 30 yrs., Lincoln, Calif.; (19) Stanley A. Grobmyer, coal—retailing, 30 yrs., Carrollton, Ky.; (20) Ralph B. Smith, abstractor, 30 yrs.; (21) Frank J. Venning, electric power and light, 28 yrs.; (22) R. Buell Smith, real-estate titles, 29 yrs.—all of Keokuk, Iowa; (23) Glen G. Patton, senior active, 30 yrs.; (24) Harry E. Hake, real estate, 30 yrs.; (25) Louis J. Brandt, land development—city, 26 yrs.—all of Bakersfield, Calif.

(26) Daniel S. Wood, Jr., senior active, 20½ yrs., Farmingdale, N. Y.; (27) Nathan W. Keith, senior active, 24½ yrs., Newton, Iowa; (28) Benson L. Skelton, senior active, 24 yrs., Tallahassee, Fla.; (29) J. R. McCain, past service, 23½ yrs.; (30) J. Farmer, senior active, 17½ yrs.; (31) E. Fred Scott, drugs—retail, 15½ yrs.—all of Decatur, Ga.; (32) George F. Dean, refined oil products—distributing, 22½ yrs.; (33) D. S. Davis, special education, 20½ yrs.—both of Charlotte, Mich.; (34) W. R. Horton, milk distributing, 21½ yrs., Huntsville, Ont., Canada; (35) John D. Edmunds, refined oil products—distributing, 20½ yrs., Lykens, Pa.; (36) William T. C. Harper, motion pictures, 20 yrs., Kelowna, B. C., Canada.

(37) Melvin N. Chapman, banking, 18½ yrs.; (38) Del Metzger, refined oil products—distributing, 18½ yrs.; (39) Leon F. Shabinaw, barber shops, 18½ yrs.—all of Rockwood, Mich.; (40) William H. Merrill, past service, 18½ yrs., Portsmouth, Ohio; (41) Phillip Bissonnette, auto sales and repairs, 17½ yrs.; (42) Milton Dunlap, past service, 15½ yrs.—both of Charles City, Iowa; (43) Howard L. Barrett, insurance, 17 yrs., Claremont, N. H.; (44) Walter R. Bussewitz, education—public schools, 16½ yrs., Horicon, Wis.; (45) W. A. Henderson, Jr., education—public schools, 15 yrs., Marvell, Ark.; (46) Himansu Kumar Mitra, ceramic industry—refractories manufacturing, 15½ yrs., Jamshedpur, India; (47) Ed. F. Beranek, drugs—retailing, 20½ yrs., Ord, Nebr.

Photos: (1) Hunt; (2) McKeesport News; (3) Johnson; (16) Degnan; (20-22) Gredell; (36) Ducharme; (37-38) Metlathery; (43) Bachrach



Any town celebrating a centennial ought to spruce up main street ... otherwise folks think the town is just getting old!

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Name (Printed)

Organization

Street or P. O. Box No.

City (State) (Zone)

Big Brothers to Small Business

[Continued from page 35]

held a series of short clinics with a total enrollment of 105. In most cases colleges and universities provide the facilities, the institutes being held as adjuncts to downtown evening colleges. One clinic, however, was held in a bank board room.

While the system and content of the clinics have varied, most communities have set up a local advisory committee to act as a "big brother" to the series. This committee is generally chosen from the officers of local banks, business and trade associations, from the leaders of long-established and prosperous businesses, and from staffs of near-by universities and colleges. A consultant from the Small Business Administration often acts as coordinator. Having pioneered in this field, the American Bankers Association, through its deputy managers Walter B. French and Carroll A. Gunderson, work very closely with the Small Business Administration. Likewise, William F. Kelly, chairman of the Small Business Credit Commission of the ABA, and president of the Pennsylvania First



"How could this work if...?" Questions come readily in a typical post-lecture session. Chicago area heating and air-conditioning dealers are attending a small-business clinic sponsored by their trade association and by the School of Commerce of Northwestern University. This one is being held in Wieboldt Hall on the Chicago campus.

Bank of Philadelphia, willingly lends his help in this unique public-relations program.

The guiding principle of these advisory committees has been to provide an opportunity for top-level policy-making individuals in smaller businesses to discuss their problems and to obtain experienced, qualified guidance of immediate practical value.

Purposely kept informal, most sessions have allowed for free and open discussions. At Fordham University the meetings were held in an attractive club-room of one of the University buildings. At New York University the group met around a large table. Coffee and cake were served during an intermission. Nearly always, however, discussion continued during the "break." In Newark, the group attending the Rutgers University meetings met in a banquet room of a hotel. When the session was about half over, coffee was served at the table, facilitating continuous discussion. In Boston, meetings were held in the Boston University Faculty Club. In a few cases where enrollment was too large for completely informal arrangements, such as at the University of Richmond and the American University, the whole group heard the topic presented by one or more specialists and then divided into smaller groups for discussions in nearby classrooms.

In several instances, where the sessions have been "tailored" to specialized interests, the consensus has been that a broad approach to administrative problems was more effective. In one case a retailer commented during the intermission before the discussion period: "The chairman talked the whole hour—right to me." Two other businessmen, engaged in widely different types of business, said almost in unison: "I felt the same way."

A variation of the common evening schedule has been followed in several communities.

For example, the University of Oklahoma and Harding College in Searcy, Arkansas, conducted two-day conferences which were attended by businessmen from considerable distances. In Edison Technical School, in Seattle, the meetings were held from 4 in the afternoon to 9 in the evening, with time out

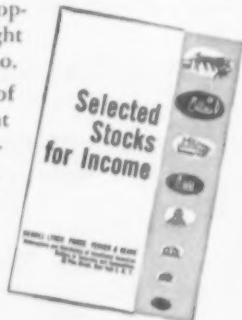
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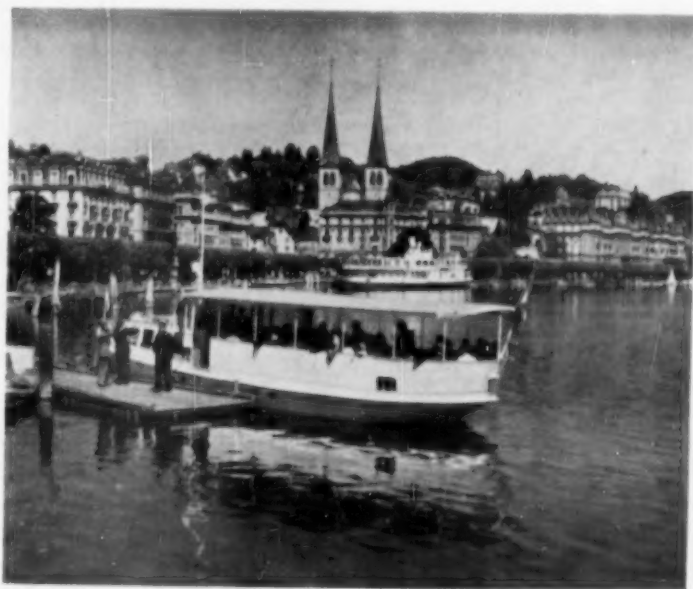
In another community a special "Problem Clinic" was held on Saturday for about 60 percent of the class which had submitted their "most difficult" problems. Prominent specialists were called in as advisors. One man's reaction to this procedure was typically enthusiastic: "I can go back to my business and make from \$500 to \$1,000 on the information I received this morning."

Last Fall after our series in Pittsburgh, many men took the time to write us letters of appreciation. Here is a typical one: "I enjoyed the meetings, admired the choice of subjects and speakers. I learned a number of things I could hardly have found out any other way." If we needed additional evidence to justify our plans to continue the "big brother" institutes, another man summarized it well: "I don't have a great deal of opportunity to associate with bankers and other small businessmen from day to day. Your institute gave me this opportunity, and I appreciate how valuable that opportunity is."

IN another community a typical appraisal went like this: "The course is terrific. There hasn't been a session at which I have not learned something of direct help to me in my business." This man had been unusually successful in his business; he had two college degrees; but he still thought it worth his time to travel 45 miles to a neighboring city for the 7 to 9:30 sessions. When he uttered his comment about the meetings, it was then 10:30 P.M., and his regular train had long since left without him. He had remained, however, to continue the postsession discussion with other class members. Most of the clinics provide an opportunity for the participants to evaluate the subjects and the speakers at the end of the series. Forms are distributed and frank comments are solicited. The comments not only have great influence on the content of next year's series, but they also may determine whether or not certain subjects will be covered at all.

These comments have not always followed the line expected from the proverbial hard-headed businessman. At Temple University, for example, a course called "Human Relations in the Management of Small Business" had to be given much greater emphasis because the evaluation forms showed that it had been the most popular one. Two subjects had to be dropped in order to provide the desired emphasis for "Human Relationships," and the businessmen chose to cancel "Taxation" and "Research for Profit."

In trying to take some of the mystery and risk out of small-business management, "big brothers" help worthy businessmen to maintain their business on a healthy, profitable basis.



ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND

MAY 19-23, 1957



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IGY—International Geophysical Year

[Continued from page 14]

solar, ionospheric, or other activities. All observations will be accelerated and intensified, with electronic computers put to work to digest and classify the mass of data pouring in from all points.

A high light of the IGY will be the launching by U. S. scientists of the first man-made satellite. As Dr. Homer E. Newell, Jr., of the Naval Research Laboratory, put it, "The launching of an artificial earth satellite has tremendous philosophical implications as a first, even though small, step toward manned space flight; it heralds the eventual breaking of the chains that bind man to earth."

The first step will be in the form of a three-stage, or "long playing," rocket which will be launched into space in an orbit ranging from 200 to 800

miles in altitude. While about three out of ten upper-atmosphere rockets fail to go off or operate properly, it does seem certain that several of the projected satellites will be successfully launched.

A three-stage rocket is a rocket carrying a rocket carrying a rocket—if you follow me. This "piggyback" operation is a delicate one. Each rocket has to go off, and go off in the right direction. The first one, providing a thrust of 27,000 pounds, will zoom the rocket 40 miles into the atmosphere in about two minutes after launching. After the first one has exhausted its fuel, the second one takes over, burning out at an altitude of about 130 miles. After "coasting" on to about 300 miles, the third one will go off, impelling the satellite into its orbit.

This will be our man-made "moon"—about 30 inches in diameter and weighing about 22 pounds. Scheduled to be launched at Cocoa, Florida, the first satellites may not carry any equipment at all; they may be only visual and radar targets as they travel at 18,000 miles an hour about 300 miles from the earth's surface. They will circle the earth in about 90 minutes, and we may be able to see them at sunrise and sunset. We shall be lucky if the first ones stay up only a few days. They may crash into the earth, or they may gradually slow down and pass into denser atmosphere and there burn themselves up like meteors.

The later ones will carry a radio transmitter, as well as other devices for measuring temperatures, air drag, cosmic rays, ultraviolet radiation, and other things. They will gather valuable data of several kinds, and—more important—they will be the first step in man's exploration of the universe beyond the earth's immediate atmosphere.

Although man has inhabited the earth for at least a million years, it is only during the past few years that he has come to understand much about his planetary home. Now, scientists and nonscientists alike are deeply concerned about the majestic and complex processes that focus around human beings and other living things.

THE THRILLING, international "symphony of science" is now exactly a year in the future, but those who will actively participate in it hope that every person will be alerted to this historic event, that everyone will be sensitive to its international implications, and that young persons—the scientists of tomorrow, of whom we need so many—will become aware of its importance.

As Dr. L. V. Berkner, president of the International Council of Scientific Unions, has said, "Tired of war and dissension, men of all nations have turned to mother earth for a common effort on which all find it easy to agree."

The 43 cooperating nations will expend close to 250 million dollars on this concerted effort, but alongside its long-range benefits—both practical and theoretical—which will help man to understand and, to a degree, control his environment, it is the largest bargain offered in a long time.

The prospects of the International Geophysical Year are by their very nature provocative and challenging, and they have these characteristics because we are dealing with an endeavor close to the spirit of man: his eternal quest for knowledge and the truth about the universe in which he finds himself.

How Good Are MUTUAL FUNDS?

Which Have Best Records Since 1949? 3 Investment Companies Favored

How 24 leading Mutual Funds and Investment Trusts have performed over the 6-year bull market is shown in a new study by UNITED Service. While some have out-gained the general market—one up 27%—others have made a relatively poor showing. This revealing study will help you to rate the management ability of the following investment companies:

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Eaton & Howard	Lehman Corp	State Street Inv
Fidelity Fund	Loomis-Sayles	Tri-Continental
Fundamental Inv	Mass Investors	Wellington Fund

Every holder or prospective buyer of Investment Company shares should have this timely Report. As a guide to new purchases, our Staff selects the shares of three companies that appear especially attractive, based on their past records.

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Your Letters

[Continued from page 2]

often do not include the accomplishments of the horse and horse cavalry, mainly because in most instances they were attached to other units and the over-all unit itself received the credit and mention.

As an ex-cavalry officer, I say, "Ahorse, men—and charge!"

Service First, Attendance Second

Believes ALFRED D. COLE, *Rotarian*
Real-Estate Broker and Counsellor
Hingham, Massachusetts

[Re: You Are the Conscientious Rotarian—What Would You Do?, THE ROTARIAN for April.]

To me, there is no question that the Rotarian faced with the problem should do that which permits greatest service to be rendered. I feel he should attend to his duties as a member of the Committee—and not be too swayed by homages to statistics.

This problem has bothered me in the past. I believe in the basic ideal of Rotary—that is, service. I deliberately broke a 100 percent record to carry on my duties as I saw them and not be chained to the fetish of a statistic—yet believing in at least 60 percent attendance and good fellowship in my own and neighboring Clubs through make-ups. I have no quarrel with those participating in 100 percent records and the good fellowship of which it may be symbolic—perhaps with some more important than service.

Conclusion a Personal Matter

Believes W. N. DUNN, *Rotarian*
Woolen Manufacturer
Martinsburg, West Virginia

Since the decision either way in the question raised in *You Are the Conscientious Rotarian—What Would You Do?* [THE ROTARIAN for April] would still leave one in good Rotary standing, the conclusion therefore becomes a personal matter. I find from experience that there is more happiness in being present where the heart is.

As for me, I would first endeavor to make some arrangements with Committees whereby I could be present, thereby avoiding missing either a Club meeting or a Committee meeting, but in case this failed, my choice would be Rotary attendance.

The main reason would be because my heart would be there, as a perfect attendance of 21 years would indicate.

Attend Committee Meeting

Suggests ARTHUR R. KOCH, *Rotarian*
Clergyman
Galva, Illinois

From my way of thinking, the individual ought to go to the important Youth Committee meeting [You Are the Conscientious Rotarian—What Would You Do?, THE ROTARIAN for April]. Furthermore, this ought to qualify for a missed or make-up meeting. Rotary, like

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"IT'S GOOD TO BE ON A WELL-RUN SHIP"

most other service clubs, makes too much hullabaloo about making up meetings. I feel the make-up becomes an end in itself, rather than what the person ought to have got out of it. I am inclined to think that our fellow Rotarian is a bit self-centered, and selfish, in his purely personal concern not to break his attendance record of many years.

I think too that Rotary and particularly the local Clubs need to reevaluate themselves and the problem of attendance. We recently had another of our attendance contests—during the Lenten period. It worked great hardship on some, including myself. A doctor of our group had to be away at a medical convention and was not able to make up. To me it is unfortunate that there should be even a small degree of feeling toward him because of the problem he found himself in.

Basic Issue Involved

Thinks H. B. GIFFORD, JR., Rotarian
Clergyman

Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania

There's a basic issue involved in the "What Would You Do?" problem in THE ROTARIAN for April, and it's this: Is Rotary just another club for lunches and

mutual fellowship or is it an organization where something would and could be accomplished even if the whole group met only once a month—with or without lunch?

Too many Clubs emphasize attendance for attendance sake. This, to me, sidetracks the Rotarian from the real purpose of his membership, which is "Service above Self." Certainly, you can't get to know people without continually cultivating their friendship, but isn't the primary purpose of Rotary to serve others?

Therefore, I would attend the Youth Service Committee meeting which is, in reality, a far deeper service than making up a missed luncheon meeting. Let's not forget that attendance at the weekly meeting isn't an end in itself, but merely a means to an end.

Philosophy Precedes Practice

View of J. A. E. RODRIGUEZ, Rotarian
Accountant

San Juan, Puerto Rico

Here are my views on the symposium question *You Are the Conscientious Rotarian—What Would You Do?* [THE ROTARIAN for April]:

I hold the record in my Club for perfect attendance. I am very proud of my

Rotary Foundation Contributions

SINCE the report in the May issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to the Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 76 additional Clubs had at presstime become 100 percenters. This brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 4,565. As of April 15, 1956, \$277,782 had been received since July 1, 1955. The latest contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

ARGENTINA

San Carlos de Bariloche (20); Bernal (24); Munro (24); Las Flores (13); Daireaux (23); Balcarce (15).

AUSTRALIA

Bowral (38); Gosford (44); Kiama (36); Warragul (37); Bairnsdale (42); Euroa (26); Forbes (28).

BELGIUM

Binche (18); La Louvière (35); Marche-en-Famenne (25).

BRAZIL

Anápolis (28).

CANADA

Prince Rupert, B. C. (64); Geraldton, Ont. (25); Shelburne, Ont. (28); Port Colborne, Ont. (25).

CUBA

Placetas (31).

DENMARK

Hillered (39); Amager (36).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Barahona (38).

EGYPT

Alexandria (81).

FINLAND

Orava (21).

FRANCE

Brive-La-Gaillarde (41); Tarare (31); La Roche sur Yon (24); Blois (39); Dreux (26); Le Mans (53); Nevers (30); Versailles (35); Rouen (84); Tours (67).

GERMANY

Bremen (49); Bremerhaven (24); Bad Kreuznach (21).

ITALY

Biella (51); Leghorn (60); Siracusa (39).

THE NETHERLANDS

Kampen (31); Ede (43); Oosterbeek (26).

NORWAY

Skien (43); Haugesund (50); Hammerfest (27).

SWEDEN

Borlänge (26); Lidköping (28); Mora (28); Södertälje (55); Stockholm-Västra (68); Örnshöldsavik (45).

SWITZERLAND

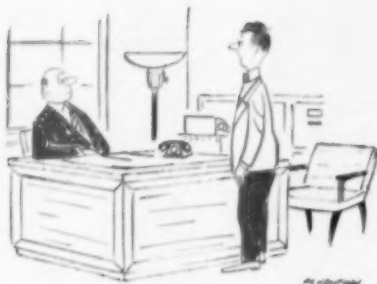
Burgdorf (27); Solothurn (56).

UNITED STATES

Park Cities (Dallas, Tex. (94); Cochranville-Atglen, Pa. (29); Oglesby, Ill. (27); Panorama City, Calif. (39); Sunland-Tujunga, Calif. (51); Olney, Md. (31); South West Abilene, Tex. (31); Moncks Corner, S. C. (22); Southington, Conn. (33); Bourne, Mass. (27); Paris, Mo. (29); Elko, Nev. (60); Phoenix, N. Y. (29); West Palm Beach—South, Fla. (25); Neosho, Mo. (50); Grosse Ile, Mich. (26); Richmond, Ill. (29); Westbury, N. Y. (22).

VENEZUELA

Anaco (18).



"Because you gave me that increase in salary last month, Mr. Henry, I got married—now I need another raise."

record, but I would let it go with the wind when it is a question of following material practices of Rotary or living the great philosophy of Rotary "Service above Self." Attending the Committee meeting is Rotary philosophy. Attending Club meetings is Rotary practice.

During my years as a Rotarian I have been amazed to find so many Rotarians who think that the observance of Rotary practices is all there is in Rotary. To me the true mark of a Rotarian is whether or not he lives the life of a Rotarian by the observance of its philosophy.

A member may be 100 percent in attendance and all the other practices and regulations of the Club, but unless he lives the philosophy of Rotary he is not a true Rotarian.

Simpático Footnote

From R. H. GILMORE, Rotarian
Attorney at Law
Whittier, California

The fine paved highway to Hermosillo and Guaymas, Mexico, from Nogales, Arizona, is not given the credit it should receive in the Casa Grande Pan-American Club story [*Simpático in Sonora*, THE ROTARIAN for March].

Here is a splendid road, with little traffic, but with plenty of gasoline to take care of the needs of motorists. There are Rotary Clubs in Nogales, Magdalena, Hermosillo, and Guaymas and Empalme. Accommodations are splendid at reasonable prices in Hermosillo. The Secretary of the local Rotary Club, Cesar Gondara, went out of his way to be helpful to us on a recent trip to purchase ornamental tile for a new house. Our memory "log" contains other such "entries" of international goodwill and helpfulness along the way.

Add: Simpático in Sonora

By EUGENE K. MANGUM, Rotarian
Attorney at Law
Casa Grande, Arizona

I need not report how thrilled we of Casa Grande were over *Simpático in Sonora* [THE ROTARIAN for April]. We hope it will be the means of encouraging other Clubs to carry on in their own communities the same project related in the article.

The project has been successful because the Club has given wholehearted

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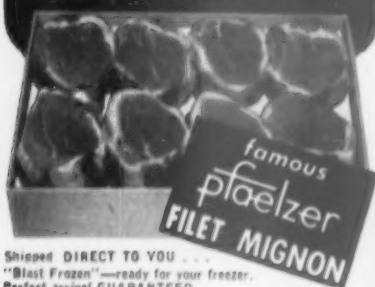


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support. That is to be expected. But I would like to point out that particular recognition should go to Mrs. Virginia Rosbach, wife of a fellow Rotarian and our Club's President-Elect, and Loren Curtis, high-school superintendent.

Another footnote: Interest in Spanish activities has grown to such an extent at the Casa Grande High School that an additional instructor in Spanish has been added.

A Report from India

Relayed by RALPH P. JONES, Rotarian
Land Developer

University District of Seattle, Wash.

Nearly every month we read in THE ROTARIAN about how Rotary Clubs have entertained student guests from other countries or provided scholarships for them. Maybe Rotarians wonder if it is worth while. Here is just one example of why we in our Club think it is:

Under our student-associate program we entertain young men from other

lands, and have been doing so for many years. The first student in the experiment was N. K. A. Iyer (THE ROTARIAN carried a photo of him back in October, 1945). Recently a letter came to us from him, and we want to share a portion of it with our fellow Rotarians around the world. Here it is:

What exactly did Rotary do for me? If I say that the association with University District Rotarians turned an immature, unsure adolescent into an adult with self-confidence and a certain sense of proportions, it would be saying very little.

Had it not been for this association, it would perhaps have taken me many years to understand how Americans live, act, and think, and what exactly they call "the American way of life." I was made to realize the dignity of one's profession, and that in a free society each man following his own profession could contribute a lot to society and is as important as a man in any other profession to maintain harmony and well-being in society. This equality is difficult to understand except by seeing an organization like Rotary function. To me, an Indian, this point was of great importance because in a village society in India, however industrially backward, certain human values of fellow feeling and neighborliness were always maintained, and it was wonderful to see that such values are really maintained and are important even in a highly industrialized

Fathers and Sons in Des Moines

They're Rotarians all—in Iowa's capital city.



Photos: (1) Underwood; (2) Stanley; (3-4, 9-11, 13, 17, 19-21) Fetter; (8, 13-14, 18) Townsend

(1-2) Paul H. and Paul H. Blake-more, Jr.; (3-4) Frank R. and Frank R. Burns, Jr.; (5-6) Claus E. and Robert L. Erickson; (7-8) E. Franklin and Edwin L. Fox; (9-11) William J., William J., Jr., and Robert K. Goodwin;

(12-13) Edwin B. and John C. Hunter; (14-15) Arthur G. and James A. Kenworthy; (16-17) George T. and Edwin Schlenker; (18-19) Fred W. and Fred W. Swanson, Jr.; (20-21) Chester C. and Chester C. Woodburn, Jr.

country like the States, which has been accused (wrongly) of being materialistic. I think a lot of misunderstanding about Americans, even among those who have been to America, is due to the fact that they have not really "met" any Americans. I cannot think of a better way to do this than mixing with them in organizations like Rotary.

A Practical Suggestion

Thinks FRANK L. WARNER, *Rotarian Senior Active*
Southern Pines, North Carolina

In *Rotary: The Search for New Directions* [THE ROTARIAN for April], Wallace F. Bennett makes a practical suggestion: that individuals go to other countries to live for a short time so as to become acquainted with the people and learn their ways. If we get acquainted with a neighbor, it is not long before we come to understand him and in many cases become good friends.

That has certainly been the experience of Mineola-Garden City, New York, Rotarians, of which I was one until recently. Sometime ago they established a neighborly acquaintance with Coburg, Germany. Letters were written, Christmas-tree decorations were sent to Coburg, and Coburg sent decorations to Mineola-Garden City. Not long after the acquaintance was started, eight citizens of Coburg came to the U.S.A. and were guests at a Mineola-Garden City Rotary meeting. They were taken later to a property owners' association meeting, a P.T.A. meeting, a schoolboard meeting, etc., and informed about our form of town government and educational systems. They were told of the exchange-of-letters plan.

It is not enough that we give our youth training here and abroad with the hope that they will be able to solve the problems they inherit. We must do our very best to minimize the strife, contentions, and misunderstandings we pass on to future generations. By close local cooperation we can, as individual citizens, effectively improve world understanding and goodwill both here and abroad.

Save the Club Bulletin!

Urges P. L. WINDSOR, *Hon. Rotarian Emeritus Director of Library*
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Clifford L. Lord's article *Wisconsin Catches the History Bug* [THE ROTARIAN for May] serves to emphasize the keeping of materials which hold the elements of history.

For example, many Rotary Clubs issue weekly bulletins containing information which might be considered of historical importance when a Club comes to celebrating its 25th, 50th, or 100th anniversary. Keeping copies of them proves a problem because of changing Club officers and the necessities of space. There is also always the chance of destruction by fire.

Do many Clubs regularly send their bulletins to their local public libraries for preservation? I believe most public libraries would be glad to preserve a file in their collection of local history material.

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Opinion

FROM LETTERS, TALKS,
ROTARY PUBLICATIONS

Guide by Example

AMARNATH JHA, Late Rotarian
Educator
Allahabad, India

When sometimes doubts are expressed
about the contribution of Rotary to in-
ternational goodwill and peace, I feel
like answering these doubts in the
words used by a very prominent dele-
gate to the United Nations, who was
asked to give his opinion about the
U. N.'s work. His reply was, "Can a
spade work? Yes, if you have the will
to make it work." If all the members of
Rotary all over the world are deter-
mined in their own life, within their
own spheres of work, to ensure the
progress of the ideal of Rotary, there is
no doubt that their example will spread
and be the guiding force in the world.
—From an address before the Rotary
Club of Ranchi, India.

Humor and Health

MARIUS RILEY
Educator
Buffalo, New York

You'll never have a better asset than
your sense of humor. Every person's
spiritual and intellectual health is tied
up with it.

Liberal education is primarily the ed-
ucation of the understanding, rather

than the learning of facts and skills.
Among the neglected subjects which
educate are wit and humor. Humor ed-
ucates, because the best humorists al-
ways say something that goes beyond
their initial entertainment appeal. They
offer the double rewards of laughter and
wisdom.—From an address before the
Rotary Club of Auburn, New York.

Rotary and You

HARVEY BOURKE, Rotarian
Tie Manufacturer
Drummoigne, Australia

Rotary for one and all
Over tumult, hear the call.
Truth is mankind's right—defend,
Answer thus unto the end,
Raise your voices, make them heard,
You may pass the spoken word.

Clearly, with an honest ring
Light the torch and welcome bring.
Until every human soul
Breathes a message, Peace, the goal.

Offt your Rotary Four-Way Test
Finds a place for natural rest.

Do your part, and do it well,
Ring the tocsin—sound that bell
L'pmost in your daily life,
War the tyrant—halt the strife
Mortal frame is sometimes weak
Overcome the coward streak
You and you alone can bring
News of joy to make us sing,
"Each man to His Task."

So Much for So Little

JOHN DYKES, Rotarian
Poultry Raiser
Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada

Must we always remember the com-
petitive struggle for existence—the
mass drive to go with the crowd, the
loosening of moral bonds in an area
where perhaps one can "get away with
it" without too much notice? Rotary
runs counter to shoddy values and
shabby practices. It has been said that

'A Little Lower Than the Angels'

SURELY there are remarkable
people in this world!

Some years ago our Rotary
Club of Krugersdorp with the as-
sistance of the neighboring Clubs
of Roodepoort-Maraiburg and
Randfontein helped to start a
Crippled Care Association which
does wonderful work. One of its
activities is an annual camp which
gives some 30 crippled children an
outing at the seashore.

All was going well, everyone
was enjoying the sun and sand and
fun at the last session of the camp,
when tragedy suddenly struck.
One of the crippled youngsters—
a fine 12-year-old boy—was elec-
trocuted in an accident for which
he alone was responsible.

Naturally very upset, the super-
visors of the camp telephoned the
bad news to our Association in the
city and asked us to notify the
boy's parents, who live 400 miles
from the camp. It was a difficult
task. Not having been faced with
such a problem previously, some
of the organizers of the camp ex-
pected all kinds of recriminations

and perhaps even a damage suit.

How needless their worries!
Though terribly shocked and ag-
grieved by their son's death and
by the manner in which it had to
be reported to them, the parents
quickly settled down to try to ac-
cept the fact. Being deeply reli-
gious, they saw in the tragedy the
hand of God. Immediately they
sent messages of sympathy to the
two women who operate the camp,
and when these women returned
to the city at the end of the camp
season they found bouquets of
flowers awaiting them—from the
grieving parents. Going as soon as
they could to visit the couple, the
camp organizers were taken aback
when the parents offered, as a
memorial to their son, to pay the
expenses of two crippled children
to the next camp!

Surely there are remarkable
people in this world . . . and we
rarely know just where we shall
find them.

—Arthur Tannenbaum
Pharmaceutical-Products Distributor,
Rotarian, Krugersdorp, Union of
South Africa

you can't take your money with you. Perhaps not, but you can send some of it "on ahead" of you. In that day we may find that all we are left with was what we gave away. In many ways it seemed "so little" when Rotary's Founder began his task. That "so little" has encircled and wrapped itself around the globe in a girdle of fellowship and goodwill. That "so little," beginning with one Rotary Club in Chicago, has grown to "so much" with about 9,000 Clubs in 93 countries and regions.—From The Rotary Whoop-Up, publication of the Rotary Club of Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

Opportunity and Optimism

CHARLES WHEELER, *Rotarian*
Clergyman
Windsor, Australia

When opportunities for service to the community present themselves, Rotary readily embraces and employs them. Everyone can see difficulties in opportunities; Rotary discovers opportunities in difficulties. Optimism characterizes Rotary's outlook and enterprise. Not the type of optimism that would prompt a person to pick my pocket with the idea of getting rich quickly. That would indicate very faulty judgment and misdirected enthusiasm. But the optimism of Rotary is founded on fact and fortified by faith. I believe that if we all "cleared our misty optics we would all become more optimistic."—From a toast proposed to his Rotary Club on its charter night.

On Your Own Doorstep

SAID K. HAK, *Rotarian*
Assistant Commissioner
Lahore, Pakistan

Often people say, "Oh, if we were only rich, we would do great things to help people." Rotary says we all can be rich in love and generosity. If we find out the exact wants of those who need our help most and we give to them our own loving interest and concern, does it not mean more than all the money in the world?



Hak

I hear good people say, "I would like to do some good in the world, but with so many responsibilities at home and in business, my nose is always to the grindstone." The spirit "Service above Self" teaches you to find on your own doorstep adventures for the soul—our surest source of true peace and lifelong satisfaction. Rotary says that to know this happiness one does not have to neglect duties or do spectacular things. Begin anywhere: in office, factory, or train.

'Ring in the New'

WHEELER J. WELDAY, *Rotarian*
Orchardist
Smithfield, Ohio

As the time of the year approaches when Rotary changes its officers, perhaps you will be interested in a little

poem I wrote for that situation when I was District Governor in 1948-49:

RING OUT THE OLD; RING IN THE NEW
*Ring out, ye chimes of Rotary!
The year is gone; so let it be.*

*No paens sung to mark the feat
Of tasks achieved, of victory sweet;
No pallid thoughts of things undone
To blight ambition's "carry on";
But praises high for all who gained
In work accomplished, goals attained.*

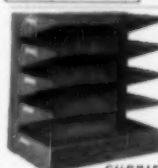
*The oak must take its final sip
Of dew that dries upon its lip;
Nor feels a tinge of dark despair
When Nature's swelling everywhere
With life anew—most plain to see
That death wells up in victory.*

*So Rotary, to ever dwell
In hearts you leave behind is well;
Yet strive to plant the seed of good
That flowers in human brotherhood.
A musty page, a battered keel,
A lighted torch, a new-born zeal.*

*Thus Spring comes on, its melody
Brings life anew. So let it be!*

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Tony Vaughn
Managing Director

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MIAMI BEACH—DELANO HOTEL. Nothing Sear. On the Ocean at 17th Street. Rotary meets at 12:15 on Tuesday. C. C. Goldberg, Gen. Mgr.

MIAMI—ALHAMBRA HOTEL. The center of convenience. A modern high-class, modern family hotel in quiet area. Ted Neill, Mgr.

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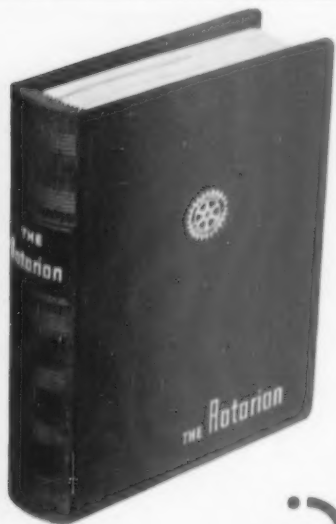
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THE ROTARIAN

1400 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

Bedrock Rotary

Rotary has no secrets, no ritual, few forms, and few rules. The rules or standards that it does have are democratically drawn up at the Annual Convention in which all the Clubs may participate. The Rotarian, young or old, who seeks to "get down to the bedrock of Rotary" may well find it in principles stated in the simple organizational documents. To deepen understanding of these basic principles is the purpose of this new monthly department. Each installment will run to whatever length completeness and accuracy require.—THE EDITORS.

Active Membership

QUESTION: In order for a man to be eligible for active membership in a Rotary Club, must he be the owner of the business, or be the so-called top man in the organization with which he is connected?

ANSWER: No, not necessarily. Upon careful examination of the qualifications for active membership as set forth in Article III, Section 2, of the Club Constitution, there is nothing to be found in this provision which says that this man must be the owner. This Section does say that he must be an adult male person of good character and good business or professional reputation, and that he must be engaged in some worthy and recognized business either as a proprietor or partner, or as one holding an important position in an executive capacity, or acting as local agent having entire charge of the agency, or engaged in a worthy and recognized profession, and that he must be personally and actively engaged within the territorial limits of the Club, in the respective business or profession in which he is classified in the Club.

QUESTION: Does the Club Constitution stipulate a minimum age at which one can become a Rotarian?

ANSWER: No, Article III, Section 2, of the Standard Club Constitution states as one of the qualifications for membership that a person be "adult." Now, the definition of an adult is subject to various interpretations. It is impossible to state a chronological age which would be applied in all countries of the Rotary world. Custom varies from country to country, and from state to state. While a Club may use legal age in its country or state as a guide, it would seem that it would also want to consider a man's maturity and responsibility.

QUESTION: What is the criterion that is generally used by Clubs in applying the constitutional provision as set forth in Article III, Section 2, which says, "and personally and actively engaged, within the territorial limits of this Club, in the respective businesses or professions in which they are classified in the Club"?

ANSWER: The criterion that is generally used in applying this membership qualification is place of business or business address. It is the location of his business office, or his business address, or his base of operation that is generally considered to be the deter-

mining factor.

QUESTION: Can active membership be held in more than one Club at the same time?

ANSWER: No. Article IV, Section 3, paragraph (d) of the Rotary International Constitution states that "no person shall simultaneously hold active membership in more than one Rotary Club."

QUESTION: In making application for membership, does a former Rotarian have any advantages over one who never held Rotary membership?

ANSWER: Yes, Article IV, Sections 2 and 3, of the Club Constitution provide that if he formerly was an active member of the same Club, and his membership was terminated, because "he ceases to be personally engaged within the territorial limits of the Club in the classification of business or profession under which he is classified in the Club, or his connection with his business establishment is severed," such person may make new application for membership, and whether under the same classification or another classification, his application shall be considered in advance of any other, for membership under the classification in which he now applies, and if elected to membership he shall not be required to pay a second admission fee.

QUESTION: Is membership in a Rotary Club personal? Or is it the membership of the firm, company, or institution with which the member is connected?

ANSWER: Membership in a Rotary Club is considered to be the personal membership of the individual and not the membership of the firm, company, or institution which the individual represents. Article III, Section 1, of Resolution 29-12. (Manual of Procedure, page 112.)

QUESTION: Is a Rotarian a member of Rotary International?

ANSWER: No. A Rotarian is a member of his Club. It is the Club that is a member of Rotary International.

The basis for this answer is found in Article I of the Constitution of Rotary International, which states that "Rotary International is the association of Rotary Clubs throughout the world." Thus, while Rotarians are members of their respective Clubs, it is the Clubs of which they are members that make up the membership of Rotary International.

A New Life for Louis

TRAVELLING the long road back from war's hardships are children of many lands, the tens of thousands born during years when entire nations were turned into battlefields. This story is about one of these children, a French boy named Louis Marchal, born in 1944 in the Eastern French Province of Vosges a few weeks after his father had lost his life defending his village.

We know a great deal about Louis in Adrian, Mich. By we, I mean the 50 members of the Adrian Rotary Club, though not one of us has ever seen Louis in person. He has been our "adopted" boy for two years, with the Rotary Club working through the Save the Children Federation, an international agency helping underprivileged youngsters of nine European nations and Korea. The lad lives with his mother in the small village of Xonrupt-Longemer, where Mrs. Marschal works part-time to add to the small pension she receives from the Government.

How this sponsorship began is, I feel, an important part of this story, and my wife, Helen, and I are happy about the rôles we played. We were in Paris in 1953, and while there we called at the American Embassy to find out how packages of used clothing could be sent from America to France without the recipients having to pay duty charges. We were told how they had to be marked and kept within a weight limitation. In obtaining this information we met the head of the French branch of the Save the Children Federation, a wonderful woman of France who wept as she showed us stacks of case histories of war orphans in dire need.

Upon our return home we thought of the children's records we had seen and of the good work being done by the organization set up to help these needy youngsters. In this I saw an International Service opportunity for the Rotary Club of Adrian, and at a Club meeting I described what was being done. The result: Adrian Rotary decided to take a French boy "under its wing."

Our sponsorship of Louis Marchal costs only \$120 a year, but it sends him several packages of much-needed items during the 12-month period. Our help, however, doesn't end there, for besides helping Louis as a Rotary group we also help him individually. For example, on his birthday, or to help him celebrate a festive holiday, Adrian Rotarians send Louis gifts of clothing, food, and money, thus putting their relationship on a personal basis, the kind that works so well in creating international friendship and goodwill.

Out of our long concern for this boy has come a deep affection for him. Never robust, Louis has had several illnesses, one caused by a serious throat infection. At that time our concern was so great that we asked for, and received, a special report on his health from the French office of the children's agency. It said, in part, "What he needs is rest and good food. We must not forget that he is a war child born during drastic food restrictions."

Besides these official reports, we have received many heart-warming letters from both Louis and his mother. In a letter thanking us for birthday gifts sent her son, Mrs. Marschal wrote, "He could hardly comprehend that there could be such kind people so far from us, and that their good thoughts could reach us." In thanking all Adrian Rotarians for a Christmas gift, Louis wrote, "I re-



Louis in '53. He has newer shoes now.

turn to school Monday. I shall be happy to put on my feet new footgear that Mama was able to buy—thanks to your kindness. A thousand good kisses for all."

Louis is 11 now, and we hope the hard years are behind him—forever. To help a child like Louis provides a deep-down satisfaction, the kind never quite fully expressed by words. Still, I think it was well summed up by some Texans who wrote to a little French girl they were sponsoring, and said, "We want you to know that we are happier when we make you happier." That's the way Adrian Rotarians feel about Louis Marchal.

—GERALD E. CUTLER
Rotarian, Adrian, Mich.



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THE ROTARIAN

1600 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Illinois

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HOBBY *Hitching Post*

AWAY from his dental office in Fillmore, California, **ROTARIAN** **JAMES E. BLISS** does wonderful things with notes—not bank notes, footnotes, or promissory notes. These . . . well, these you can fractionate into quavers, semiquavers, or even demisemiquavers. He enjoys doing it, as he tells in the story that follows.

THE paragraph just above does not go far enough, fractionally speaking. It takes you only to the demisemiquavers of my hobby, which is song writing. One step more would introduce the 64th note, or the hemidemisemiquaver. These, I should explain for the nonmusical reader, are different kinds of notes, ranging from the eighth note on through the 64th. I am not going into the subject in this hobby story, but musical notation is one of the most interesting aspects of the entire history of music. Many of the early systems were developed as a means of preserving melodies for religious services.

Writing music, both melody and words, is a deeply satisfying experience for me. Almost as far back as I can remember, I have enjoyed participating in musical activities: I sang in high-school and college glee clubs, in church choirs, and at family gatherings, and have done my share of singing in the shower. I had some musical training in my youth, too, but I didn't pursue it sufficiently to enable me to do the things I would now like to do in this field. Still, I'm having fun with musical composition, and that's a major reward from any endeavor.

The inspiration for one of my songs came from the beautiful—and fertile—valley in which I live. It is the Santa Clara valley, and my song is of the same name. We have sung it at Rotary meetings in Fillmore many times, and a radio station in Santa Paula, which calls itself the "valley station," has used my song during station-identification breaks. A local political body also has adopted *Santa Clara Valley* as its official song. For this number, and some others, piano arrangements were made by professional arrangers.

In a different musical vein is a polka I composed, giving it the title *The Pee Wee Polka*.

At the console of this spinet, **Rotarian** **Bliss** pencils in some notations on one of his song sheets. He writes words and music, and often sits at the organ or piano creating harmonies just for relaxation.

As are all polkas, this one is a fast-moving number in four-four time. Another fast number of mine is *Beany Bounce*, which has been used on a television program for children in the southern California area. *Santa Clara Valley* and *The Pee Wee Polka* have been copyrighted and printed.

As you might guess, our home is a musical one. Our youngest daughter, Deborah, plays drums, and is doing quite well with the violin and dancing. Carolyn, our second daughter, is the top musician of the family, playing piano and organ. One of my compositions was written for her, a number for the piano and organ called *Melody for Carolyn*. Our third daughter, Barbara (Mrs. Richard Batten), while not of a musical bent, is an accomplished dancer and actress, drama having been her major subject in college.

Music composition holds many of the satisfactions I look for in a spare-time interest. It affords an outlet for a creative urge and is a medium for expressing mood and sentiment. One does not have to be a budding Beethoven or Ravel to sit down at a piano and compose for the joy of it. The important thing about it is to like doing it, and if you can create something pleasing, something that gives pleasure to others, why, then, that's just an extra dividend.

What's Your Hobby?

Undoubtedly you have one, so why not, if you are a **Rotarian** or a member of a **Rotarian's** family, drop *The Hobbyhorse* column a note and ask him to list your hobby interest in some future month? All he asks is that you acknowledge any correspondence which may later come your way.

Model Automobiles: Jack Ruger (collects replica scale-model automobiles; will exchange current models for any make or model of previous years), 15 Glen Ridge Rd., Katonah, N. Y., U.S.A.

Newspapers: Bob Brinn (interested in exchanging single issues of newspaper he publishes, along with information about





"I've got time—I'm just sitting here waiting for the guests to arrive. Joe mailed the invitations early last week."

newspaper plant and community), 103 MacArthur, Pana, Ill. U.S.A.

Stamps: Max K. Harwick (collects stamps; especially interested in exchanging Rotary Golden Anniversary commemorative), 505 N. Water St., Butler, Mo., U.S.A.

Coins: Judith Nicolai (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants to exchange foreign coins for Australian coins), 7 Verdun Rd., Murray Bridge, Australia.

New Zealand Stamps: Dr. William E. Neff, Jr. (advanced collector wishes exchange of New Zealand for U. S. stamps, especially more recent ones), Main St., Cheshire, Conn., U.S.A.

Stamps: Sharon Dee Frey (12-year-old granddaughter of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange), 448 Cumberland Ave., Chambersburg, Pa., U.S.A.

Postcards: Ruth Anne Osika (daughter of Rotarian—collects postcards; will exchange), 837 N. Dean, Coquille, Oreg., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends:

Susan Evans (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interests include sewing, swimming, ice skating, stamps, small dolls, music), 389 Willard St., Berlin, N. H., U.S.A.

Eileen MacCausland (daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals outside of Canada, aged 14-15), 80 Water St. E., Summerside, P. E. I., Canada.

Carol Wendt (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—hobbies include music, reading, doll collecting), 135 Grove Ave., Bonner Springs, Kans., U.S.A.

Lyn Ambrose (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes popular music, sports, dancing, singing, postcards), 61 Yale St., Winchester, Mass., U.S.A.

Pat Slattery (17-year-old son of Rotarian—desires pen friends in Canada and U.S.A.), 41 Queen St., Maffra, Australia.

Ernest E. Gilson (wishes correspondence for personal pleasure and understanding with persons of either sex and all ages throughout world, language no barrier), 64 Powell Pl., Farmingdale, N. Y., U.S.A.

Daniel C. Lecuona (18-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes to discuss literature, history, law, customs, geography; can write in Spanish, Italian, English, French, Portuguese), Congreso 8, 3d Fl., San Miguel de Tucuman, Argentina.

Delia S. Santos (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals aged 17 to 21; likes music, sports; collects postcards, stamps, pennants, movie-star photos), c/o Alberto V. Santos, Bulacan Provincial Hospital, Malolos, The Philippines.

Janet Webb (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals in France or The Netherlands; enjoys writing, reading, traveling, collecting postcards), 924 Arlington Dr., Birmingham, Mich., U.S.A.

Cathy Phillips (13-year-old niece of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in any country except U.S.A.; interests include sports, traveling, reading, making scrapbooks), 9 Miller Rd., Woolwich, Me., U.S.A.

Nancy Brown (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes singing, dancing, movies, swimming, popular records), Parkis St., Rotterdam Jct., N. Y., U.S.A.

Susan Orebaugh (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—hobbies include dancing, music, swimming), Box 123, New Market, Va., U.S.A.

Theda de Gourdier (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pal in France; likes sports, horseback riding, reading, music;

also wants to exchange Christmas seals), 32 First St., Suffern, N. Y., U.S.A.

Sherry Cavender (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes sewing, dancing, reading; collects stamps, coins), Box 2037, Ancon, Canal Zone.

Jesus O. Dasmariñas (17-year-old nephew of Rotarian—hobbies are stamps, chess, movies), Calbayog City, Samar, The Philippines.

Patricia Yolland (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects stamps; enjoys music, dancing, swimming, tennis, art), 5 Dudley Ave., Huntly, New Zealand.

Gail Evans (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes sports, horses, movies), Route 5, Box 230, Findlay, Ohio, U.S.A.

Deanna Luke (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like to correspond with girl her age in Hawaii), Tenth Ave. S. and Lake St., Kirkland, Wash., U.S.A.

Beverly Ann Greene (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals outside U.S.A.; interests include sports, swimming, music), 208 E. Alden Ave., Valdosta, Ga., U.S.A.

Betty Jo Greene (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals outside U.S.A.; likes music, sports), 208 E. Alden Ave., Valdosta, Ga., U.S.A.

Katherine Lo (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—hobbies include swimming, movies, reading, dancing, exchanging postcards, stamps), 6 Tak Hing St., 2d Fl., Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Barbara Lou Suhr (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends outside U.S.A.; main interests include horses, riding, dogs, hunting, fishing, art, roller skating, ice skating, music), Aurora, So. Dak., U.S.A.

Matthew Bilby (20-year-old nephew of Rotarian—interests include stamps, postcards, sports), 21 George's Dr., Napier, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.

Harjono Soeparto (16-year-old son of Rotarian—hobbies are classical music, photography, reading, stamps, postcards), 304 Djalan Karangtempel, Semarang, Java, Indonesia.

Nerces Jebejian (21-year-old nephew of Rotarian—wishes pen pals in U.S.A. and Europe; enjoys stamps, photography, music, handicrafts, dancing, swimming, tennis, softball), P. O. Box 28, Aleppo, Syria.

Ronald Macdonald (14-year-old son of Rotarian—desires pen friends outside Australia, likes photography, movies, sports), Belconnen Hill Rd., Murrumbidgee, Australia.

Nydia V. Chavez (21-year-old niece of Rotarian—hobbies include collecting stamps, pencils, postcards, clippings; likes movies, popular music, novels, dancing), 39 Magallanes St., Daet, The Philippines.

Mike Cronheim (10-year-old grandson of Rotarian—enjoys swimming, horseback riding, dancing, stamps, books, art, popular records), Apt. A, 15129 Dickens St., Sherman Oaks, Calif., U.S.A.

Elaine Oscherwitz (daughter of Rotarian—desires pen friends aged 9-12; hobbies include stamps, postcards, piano, accordion, Scouting), 1122 N. 11th, Duncan, Okla., U.S.A.

Janice Oscherwitz (9-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with girls in other countries), 1122 N. 11th, Duncan, Okla., U.S.A.

Kathleen Farrell (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals aged 10-12; hobbies are collecting postcards, reading, swimming), 49 Highmount Ave., Upper Nyack, N. Y., U.S.A.

V. K. Aggarwal (19-year-old nephew of Rotarian—collects stamps and first-day covers), Durga Charan Sons & Sons, Durga Charan Road, Ambala Cantt., India.

Rita Marie Ring (17-year-old niece of Rotarian—likes reading, writing, sports, music), 14747 S. E. 39th St., Bellevue, Wash., U.S.A.

Myra Raskin (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants to correspond with boys and girls in Spanish-speaking countries, also other parts of U.S.A.; likes all sports, dancing, music), 79-42 212th St., Flushing 64, N. Y., U.S.A.

Niana Mundy (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals from all the world, especially Trans-Jordan; likes photography, stamps, reading, postcards), Box 357, Dermott, Ark., U.S.A.

Laura Elston (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in sports, records, stamps, chemistry), Box 89, St. Marys, Pa., U.S.A.

Tadayuki Harada (17-year-old son of Rotarian—collects postcards and sight-seeing pictures), Daikishoji, Tokuyama City, Yamaguchiken, Japan.

Betty Nelson (13-year-old niece of Rotarian—wants pen pals, especially from Denmark and Ireland; likes drawing, piano, postcards, stamps, arrowheads, miniature animal figures, reading), 840 E. Lincoln St., Hoopeston, Ill., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

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"Religion Could Be Wonderful"

by Ralph Baggs

Has enlited the interest of many eminent people who have commented favorably among whom are: J. C. Penney, Norman Vincent Peale, Lowell Thomas, Don McMillan, Gov. Luther Hodges (North Carolina) etc., etc. Others (not so prominent) have found cause for criticism.

The publishers would welcome your opinion—pro or con, and are offering a first prize of \$100.00 and ten \$10.00 awards for best letters on the subject. Contest ends August 1. Consult your local library or write to **Greenwich Press, 489 Fifth Ave., New York City. Book is \$2.50.**



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Stripped GEARS



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to *Stripped Gears*, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. The following "favorite" comes from Johnston E. Walker, a Chino, California, Rotarian.

The educational counselor was engaged in a very pleasant interview with a better-than-usual "new" inmate at a California State prison. It developed that the late-comer to the prison had grown up in almost the same locality in the Midwest as had the counselor.

"Well, young fellow," said the counselor, "it appears that you and I know many of the same people, we have lived in many of the same places, and we have done many of the same things."

The young inmate replied with a smile, "Yes, sir, you are right. The only difference seems to be that I got caught."

Unwelcome Stranger

When you're uncertain of your way,
The first one to appear
Is sure to blankly smile and say:
"I'm just a stranger here."

—KITTY PARSONS

Let's Travel

This quiz will take you around the world, but it should be fairly easy going. Exactly half the letters are a's. For example: A North American federation. Answer: Canada.

1. The largest of all deserts. 2. A river in Southeastern Brazil. 3. One of the Gilbert Islands. 4. A Central American republic. 5. A Spanish coastal city, famous for wines. 6. A manufacturing city of Eastern Mexico. 7. Islands in British West Indies. 8. British dependency south of Thailand. 9. A district in Northern India. 10. Capital of Cuba. 11. Southeastern Russian city on the Volga River.

This quiz was submitted by John Parke, of Clemson, South Carolina.

'El'—ementary

Add an "el" ending to the words defined in the first paragraph to find the words defined in the second:

1. A cooking utensil. 2. Belonging to time gone by. 3. Extremely warm. 4. A low plant. 5. To drag by a rope. 6. To crack and roughen the skin. 7. A punctuation mark. 8. The seamen belonging to one boat. 9. A slight cut. 10.

One course around race track.

1. A piece of board set in frame. 2. Having a delicate skin. 3. An inn. 4. A measure of capacity. 5. A cloth for drying. 6. A place of worship. 7. An army officer. 8. Yarn used in needlework. 9. A United States coin. 10. Part of a coat.

This quiz was submitted by Isabel Williams, of St. Clair Shores, Michigan.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Twice Told Tales

Recently a graduate student seeking a scholarship at the State University was asked on the application form to mention any reason for needing financial help.

He came up with this: "My wife and I are separated, which has left me as my sole means of support."—*The Fellos*, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS-TEXAS.

We may not be responsible for all the things that happen to us, but we are responsible for the way we behave when they do happen.—*The Rotaview*, LONGVIEW, TEXAS.

A minister and a doctor had fallen into a habit of joking with each other about their respective professions. When the minister inquired about the health

of an elderly member of his congregation, whom he knew that the doctor was attending, the physician put on a serious mien. "Poor Thompson," he sighed, "to tell you the truth, he needs your help more than he needs mine."

"Is it that bad?" inquired the minister with concern.

"Yes," replied the doctor, shaking his head. "I've been trying to get him to take a nap every day and he just won't do it."—*Rotaryans*, FLORENCE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Two men were discussing their status in life. "I started out on the theory that the world had an opening for me," said one.

"And you found it?" asked the other. "Well, rather," replied the first. "Nobody could be further in the hole than I am."—*Arkansas Baptist*.

Garage owner: "Fifty dollars? That's outrageous. I wouldn't pay Michelangelo that price to paint my garage."

Painter: "If he does it for less, we'll picket the place."—*Rotary News*, ATHENS, GEORGIA.

Dollar Holler

Those outrageous prices,
'Bout which we are yelling—
Are on what we buy,
And not what we're selling!

—JAMES E. BLISS, Rotarian

Answers to Quizzes

10. Lap. 1. Labeled.
Colonel. 8. Crew. 9. Nick. 10. Nickel.
Towel. 6. Chap. 7. Chap.
Panel 3. Hot. 4. Bush. 5. Panel 2. Panel 1. Panel 2. Panel 3.
11. Suburban. 8. Suburban. 9. Suburban. 10. Suburban.
12. Suburban. 1. Suburban. 2. Suburban. 3. Suburban.

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Mrs. Fred Jones, wife of an Elyria, Ohio, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it is August 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

PRIDE'S STRIDE

Our neighbor was showing with pride
The building he does on the side,
But we didn't linger
When he hit his finger,

SUSIE'S CUE

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in *The Rotarian* for February:
A man by the name of DuPaine
Fell heir to a castle in Spain,
"Now what shall we do?"
Said he to wife Sue,

Here are the "ten best" last lines:

"This gift, in the neck, is a pain."
(D. M. Frazer, member of the Rotary Club of Kona, Hawaii.)
"Is this a tax loss or tax gain?"
(W. S. Brown, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Santa Barbara, California.)
"Our French we have learned all in vain!"
(Harry C. Wardell, member of the Rotary Club of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.)
With watery eyes she said, "Reign!"
(L. B. Butcher, member of the Rotary Club of Daventry, England.)
"Twill be more than we can maintain."
(C. V. Haworth, member of the Rotary Club of Kokomo, Indiana.)
"Our budget will not stand the strain."
(David A. Denslow, member of the Rotary Club of High Springs, Florida.)
"I'd rather have a cottage in Maine."
(Mrs. Rollin P. Gilbert, wife of a Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, Rotarian.)
"You'll have to start wracking your brain."
(Fredrick Shultz, member of the Rotary Club of Arecibo, Puerto Rico.)
But she'd gone to get seats on the plane,
(Mrs. James T. Laing, wife of a Kent, Ohio, Rotarian.)
"H-m-m-m, just leave that to me to explain."
(A. G. Poisson, member of the Rotary Club of Auckland, New Zealand.)

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TESTIMONIAL LETTER #9



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October 5, 1951

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ROTARY INTERNATIONAL'S 48TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

MAY 19-23, 1957

Lucerne

The Board of Directors of Rotary International has authorized the North American Transportation Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the transportation of Rotarians and their guests between North America and Lucerne and Central Switzerland for attendance at Rotary's 48th Annual Convention, May 19-23, 1957.

AND CENTRAL SWITZERLAND

To do this, the Committee must know, well in advance, of the intention of those who wish to go to Lucerne. If you are considering attending the 1957 Convention, please fill in and mail this coupon so that you may be sent travel information, without any obligation.

Arrangements have been made with the 21 leading transatlantic steamship companies and air lines to provide special Rotary transportation from North America to Lucerne. These Atlantic crossings will be co-ordinated with a comprehensive program of pre-Convention and post-Convention tours of Europe, which include the opportunity to attend Rotary meetings in many European cities. The only transportation arrangements and tours officially sponsored by Rotary International are those offered by the North American Transportation Committee.



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I am interested in attending the 1957 Convention in Lucerne, Switzerland. My party probably will consist of, _____ persons, including myself. I prefer to travel by ☐ air, ☐ ship.

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